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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 296--78th Congress

Chapter 189--2d Session

S. 45

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 296

COOPERATIVE FOREST-FIRE PROTECTION. Increases from \$2,500,000 to an eventual \$9,000,000 the annual appropriation authorization for cooperative fire protection on State and private lands.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 45

January 7, 1943	S. 45 introduced by Senator McNary and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 28, 1943	Senate Committee reported with amendments. Senate Report 362. Print of the bill as reported.
July 3, 1943	Discussed and passed Senate as reported.
July 5, 1943	Referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
December 3, 1943	Hearings: House, S. 45.
December 10, 1943	House Committee reported with amendments. House Report 947. Print of the bill as reported.
March 28, 1944	Rules Committee submitted House Res. 489 for consideration of S. 45. House Report 1306.
April 19, 1944	House agreed to the Resolution for consideration of the bill.
April 20, 1944	Debated and passed House as reported.
April 24, 1944	Senate concurred in House amendments.
May 3, 1944	Remarks of Rep. Hope in favor of the bill.
May 5, 1944	Approved. Public Law 296.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 7, 1943

Mr. McNARY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

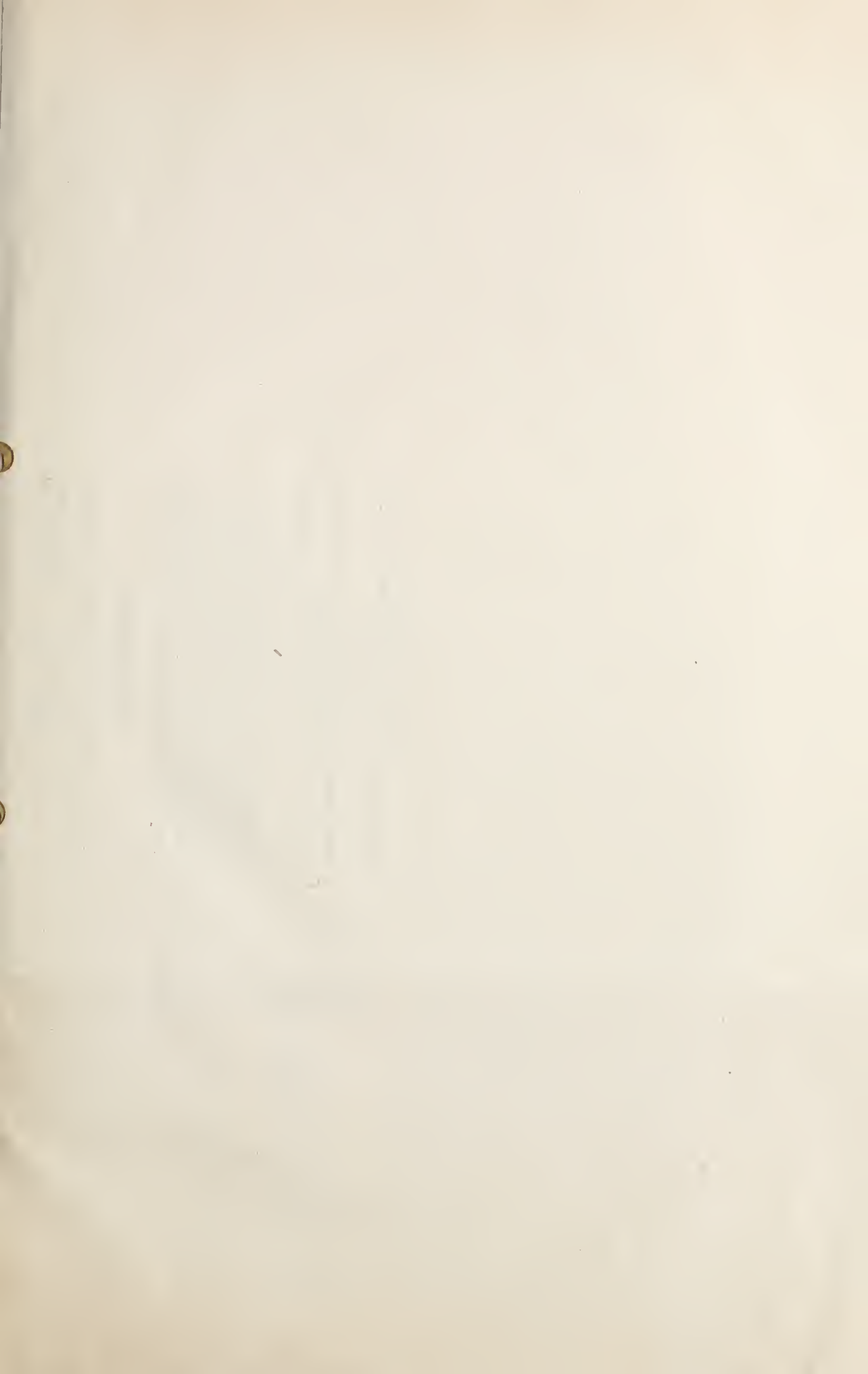
A BILL

To further amend section 3 of Public Law Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
4 secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.), as amended, is amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such
7 portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems
8 advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and prac-
9 tices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate

1 officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such
2 investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage
3 the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate
4 and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on
5 growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There
6 is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any
7 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more
8 than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to
9 carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act.”



A BILL

To further amend section 3 of Public Law
Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, pro-
viding for forest perpetuation and exten-
sion, by increasing the annual authorization
therefor and extending aid in combating
tree insects and diseases.

By Mr. McNARY

JANUARY 7, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Senate

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, conscious of the faults and failures which mar and stain the past, we are grateful that each new week brings us to the land of beginning again. Troubled by the record of remembered yesterdays when, under the pressure of these momentous times, we fell short of our best, we are beckoned to better things by the assurance of the angel of the dawn, "Each night I burn the records of the day; each sunrise every soul is born again." And while there comes to us a solemn realization that we cannot cancel a line of the books that are closed, we are grateful for a new week and a new day, because they are Thy gifts, bringing new vigor, new hopes, new opportunities to be strong and kind, patient and understanding, faithful and true.

Help us to command this new day, meeting its joys with praise, its difficulties with fortitude, its doubts with fidelity. Direct our steps, guard us from error, deliver us from all evil; help us to sit where others sit, seeing life's tangled skein through the eyes of those less fortunate than ourselves. So make us faithful ministers of this stricken generation. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the calendar day Saturday, June 26, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	George	Mead
Andrews	Gerry	Millikin
Ball	Green	Moore
Bankhead	Guffey	Murdock
Barkley	Gurney	Murray
Bilbo	Hatch	Nye
Bone	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Hill	Overton
Brooks	Holman	Pepper
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Butler	Kilgore	Reed
Byrd	La Follette	Revercomb
Capper	Langer	Reynolds
Caraway	Lodge	Robertson
Chandler	Lucas	Russell
Chavez	McCarran	Scrugham
Clark, Mo.	McClellan	Shipstead
Danaher	McFarland	Smith
Davis	McKellar	Stewart
Downey	McNary	Taft
Eastland	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Maybank	Thomas, Utah

Truman	Van Nuys	Wherry
Tunnell	Wagner	White
Tydings	Wallgren	Willis
Vandenberg	Wheeler	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent attending the funeral of his brother.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, and is, therefore, necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are absent as members of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is unavoidably absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

RETURN OF SENATOR BARKLEY

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in a purely personal way I want to give myself the privilege of expressing a welcome back to the Senate to the distinguished majority leader, who rejoins us this morning in full health and vigor. He has been ably represented in his absence by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who, however, I am sure will join in my expression of happiness that the old master himself has returned.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wholeheartedly join the distinguished Senator from Michigan in that sentiment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would the Senator mind striking out the word "old"? [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think the word "old" disappears of its own weakness in the physical presence of the Senator in his new youth.

I have wanted to say for some time that for many critical years the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has served his thankless task in this body with as fine a spirit, as broad a tolerance, and as tireless a devotion as could possibly be brought to his difficult assignment. It is no cinch to ride herd on Democrats. [Laughter.] I have often regretted that such talent could not be enlisted in a worthier cause, but I have never failed to appreciate his fine public service at the hottest spot in the Capitol, and I would not have wanted this morning to pass without this expression of welcome upon his return.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I express just a word of appreciation of the very cordial greeting accorded me by the Senator from Michigan, and also other Senators who have privately expressed their welcome.

I might say that I did not want to go away in the first place, but since I did go, and the Senate, with some few exceptions, acted so wisely in my absence as it did, I began to fear that Senators had gotten along so well without me they would not want me to return at all. But I have had a very delightful rest. I have boiled out all impurities, preserving only the pure silver, whatever that may be. I have deliberately worn off a quarter of a hundred pounds, which I hope I may keep off in spite of the bean soup which is served in the Senate restaurant.

I am glad to be back, and I hope that within a week all my colleagues may take a longer recess than I have been able to have in the last month.

I want also to thank the Senator from Alabama for the very splendid way in which he has carried on the work to which I am assigned, and to express my appreciation of the skill and ability with which he has done it, and also for the cooperation which has been given to him by Members of the Senate on both sides.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION— SUBSTITUTION OF CONFERE

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], who was appointed as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate on House bill 2869, dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation, will be unable to act, and has tendered his resignation in order that the Chair may appoint a successor. I request that his

resignation be accepted and that the Chair appoint his successor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resignation of the Senator from New Hampshire is accepted, and in his place the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] as conferee on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication, which was referred as indicated:

CLAIM ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE—TRAVEL, PAY AND ALLOWANCE, VOLUNTEERS, WAR WITH SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES (S. Doc. No. 85)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation amounting to \$115.68, for payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under a certificate of settlement (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission, Department of Commerce, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, requesting that no action be taken on House bill 1012 and Senate bill 246, affecting air commerce, or similar proposed legislation until the present war is over and peace is established; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 47

"Joint resolution requesting the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin to investigate Office of Price Administration Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 relating to cheese

"Whereas on December 24, 1942, the Office of Price Administration issued and promulgated Maximum Price Regulation No. 289, the effect of which has been:

"1. The establishment of maximum prices for the various sizes of cheese produced without consideration for the increased cost of producing the smaller styles of cheese;

"2. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese on a moisture-content basis which permits the sale of cheese with low moisture content only to the Government or for processing;

"3. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese delivered outside of Wisconsin on a basis of the maximum prices for such cheese sold in Wisconsin 'plus freight from Plymouth';

"4. The establishment of maximum prices for cheese on a moisture-content basis without consideration of the trade practice of reading moisture tests in 'tenths' and adjusting the same to the nearest point or half-point; and

"Whereas all efforts of the state department of agriculture and the several cheesemakers' associations of the State, immediately recognizing in such order the difficulties and inequalities confronting those engaged in the cheese industry in Wisconsin, sought the revision of the order to the end that cheese

makers in Wisconsin would not be penalized because of location, that manufacturers of the smaller sizes of cheese would be able to receive prices fairly based on cost of production, that low-moisture cheese might be sold for aging, and that there would be less interference with the attempts of the industry to increase production; and

"Whereas the Office of Price Administration did establish and promulgate Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 without consultation with either the persons engaged in the cheese industry or the State department of agriculture in Wisconsin, the State which produces more than 50 percent of the cheese manufactured in the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring). That the United States Senators and the Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin and from other surplus-cheese-producing States, be requested to investigate the origin and supporting data of Maximum Price Regulation No. 289 issued by the Office of Price Administration, and to investigate further the possibility of the revision of such order for the protection of the cheese industry in Wisconsin; and that they report their findings to the Wisconsin Legislature; be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the two Senators and each Representative in Congress from Wisconsin."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 134. A bill to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 18, 1941; with amendments (Rept. No. 360).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. R. 2520. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 361).

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 45. A bill to further amend section 3 of Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization thereof and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases; with amendments (Rept. No. 362).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. 1130. A bill to provide for care of children of mothers employed in war areas in the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 363).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joseph T. Votava, of Nebraska, to be United States attorney for the district of Nebraska; Horace Frierson, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee;

George E. Prouditt, of Nebraska, to be United States marshal for the district of Nebraska; and

Reuben Gosnell, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina.

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

James B. M. McNally, of New York, to be United States attorney for the southern dis-

trict of New York, vice Mathias F. Correa, resigned.

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Maj. Gen. Harry Clyde Ingles (colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as chief signal officer, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, vice Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, chief signal officer, to be retired June 30, 1943;

Sundry officers for appointment in the Regular Army, under the provisions of law; and Several citizens for appointment under the War Manpower Commission.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA—EXPENSES OF H. C. LOWRY IN CONNECTION WITH CONTEST

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 162), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding \$381.33, for the payments of expenses incurred by H. C. Lowry in connection with the contest of the seat in the Senate from the State of North Dakota now occupied by Senator WILLIAM LANGER.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1278. A bill for the relief of Yellow Cab Transit Co. and Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1279. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; and

S. 1280. A bill to provide authority to the Secretary of War to use funds now or hereafter appropriated for adjustment of contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART (for Mr. BAILEY):

S. 1281. A bill for the relief of Rebecca A. Knight and Martha A. Christian; and

S. 1282. A bill for the relief of Eric W. Rodgers; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. VANDENBERG introduced Senate bill 1283, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOWNEY (for himself, Mr. WALSH, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah):

S. 1284. A bill to provide for increased benefits to certain persons entitled to benefits under the act of August 16, 1941, as amended, or the act of December 2, 1942; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the subject matter of bills and joint resolutions and the manner of revising or amending laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSION OF COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION
ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

MR. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 45]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 45) to further amend section 3 of Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the following amendments proposed in the accompanying letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture:

The title should be revised to read: "To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566)."

The citation on page 1, lines 3 and 4, should read: "43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566"; and the words "as amended" should be omitted.

On page 2, line 5, the phrase "and other causes" should be omitted to correspond with the revised title.

With these amendments the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill increases the authorization in the act of June 7, 1924, from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000.

Since 1924 the Federal Government has cooperated on a matching basis with States and private forest-land owners to protect those forests of the Nation which are not owned by the Federal Government. The original intent of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.) was that for each dollar spent by the States and private timberland owners for forest-fire protection an equal amount would be provided by the Federal Government. Since 1924 the Congress has from time to time increased the Federal appropriations, but the \$2,500,000 authorization has proved also to be a barrier against larger appropriations. The constant threat of sabotage incident to the war, however, and the necessity for protecting areas of military

significance from fire, influenced the Seventy-seventh Congress to exceed the authorization by \$1,500,000 in the appropriations act for the Department of Agriculture, approved July 22, 1942 (Public Law No. 674).

Under the circumstances the responsibility of Congress can best be met by giving separate consideration to sums appropriated in excess of the authorization included in the act of June 7, 1924. In the same way this can best be avoided, and the appropriation handled as a single unit, by enactment of S. 45. Until then it is only reasonable that larger appropriations be administered in accordance with the following statement from the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations dated May 13, 1942:

The committee expects the Forest Service to supervise carefully the expenditure of the additional amounts appropriated for forest fire protection and to avoid incurring unnecessary expenditures. This is considered an emergency appropriation and should not be used as a basis for building an organization which will require large appropriations to maintain after the emergency is over. The committee expects to consider carefully all expenditures made from these emergency appropriations at its next regular hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Of a total area of 426,000,000 acres under State and private ownership, recognized as in need of organized protection, the 42 States and Hawaii now cooperating under the act of June 7, 1924, are protecting 282,000,000 acres. This leaves one-third of the forest area, which is in need of protection, without such benefits. Furthermore, during the past year, fires on the unprotected forest lands were responsible for losses estimated to be \$28,428,786, while only \$8,742,267 worth of timber was destroyed on the protected lands.

The Forest Service, working in cooperation with State foresters, has estimated that under normal conditions approximately \$18,500,000 will be required to place State and privately owned forest lands under satisfactory fire protection. Change in the authorization in the act of June 7, 1924, from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000 as provided in S. 45, followed by reasonable increases in the annual appropriation until they equal the authorization, will permit the Federal Government to complete its matching agreement. The expenditure of \$8,465,320 during the fiscal year 1942 by the States and private owners is indicative of the extent to which they are prepared to meet larger Federal appropriations. During that same year, the Federal expenditures under the combined cooperative and emergency provisions were \$2,700,006, making a total of \$11,165,326, or about four cents for each acre under protection.

These expenditures are exclusive of and in addition to those appropriated for the protection of the national forests and other federally owned lands. In considering this, it should be remembered that forest fires know no boundaries. Fires that start on State or privately owned forest lands spread to adjoining federally owned areas. Therefore, Federal assistance in protecting forests in State and private ownership assures added protection for Federal forests.

The committee recommends speedy enactment of the bill as reported.

A further explanation of the bill is contained in a report from the Department of Agriculture which is attached hereto and titled "Exhibit A."

EXHIBIT A

MAY 15, 1943.

Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: This is in reply to your request of January 11 for a report on S. 45, a bill to further amend section 3 of Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases. The bill increases the annual appropriation authorization from \$2,500,000 to not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; U. S. C. 566).

The purpose of this amendment, as we understand it, is to provide substantive authority for more nearly adequate appropriations to extend and strengthen organized protection against forest fires on private- and State-owned forest lands. More than 80 percent of our forest lands fall in these categories. The Clarke-McNary Act, enacted in 1924, established a pattern for organized protection under which Federal funds not to exceed combined State and accredited private expenditures are granted to State, which provide a satisfactory protection system. The protection is administered through appropriate State officials.

The soundness of the basic principles of the Clarke-McNary Act for cooperative fire protection has been established and widely accepted as the result of many years of experience. But it has long been recognized that the present fire-protection authorization is far too restrictive even for normal conditions. Actually, in recognition of the greatly increased danger from fires during the war emergency, Congress has strengthened the fire-protection facilities by increasing the Clarke-McNary fire appropriation to \$4,000,000 and by certain other emergency funds. Presumably, as a permanent policy, however, Congress would prefer that the authorization be sufficient to cover necessary appropriations.

Two hundred and eighty-two million acres of private and State forest lands are under regular organized fire protection; 144 million acres are under no degree of organized protection. The efficacy of organized protection is indicated by the fact that about 1 percent of the protected area burns annually as against 16 percent of the unprotected.

The increase in authorization will permit adequate protection of the 144 million acres now unprotected. It will also permit strengthening of the existing protection on the 282 million acres upon which the situation is not entirely satisfactory.

A conservative estimate for adequate normal protection on all private and State lands requiring aid is \$18,500,000. Because the Federal Government has a direct interest in and responsibility for organized fire control in its relation to watershed, recreation, and other interstate uses and benefits of forest lands, and because of the financial inability of many States, particularly in the South, to carry more than half of the entire cost, the Federal contribution must be about \$9,000,000. This is consistent with the revised authorization provided in S. 45.

It is believed that two or three minor revisions of the bill are needed, as follows: The title should be revised to read: "To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566)."

This revision of the title is recommended to simplify citation and to avoid ambiguity. The phrase "and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases" introduces matters not specifically covered in the proposed amendment or by general authorization. Protection against tree insects is very important, but can best be accomplished under a somewhat different arrangement than that used for cooperative fire protection.

The citation on page 1, lines 3 and 4, should read: "43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566"; and the words "as amended" should be omitted.

On page 2, line 5, the phrase "and other causes" should be omitted to correspond with the revised title.

The fact that efficient organized fire protection is basic to forestry is universally recognized. The increase in authorization contemplated by S. 45 is consistent with numerous recommendations of this Department and of other agencies. The Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry (S. Doc. 32) recommended a similar increase in this authorization. The Department believes that this bill should be enacted.

Because the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, in its recommendation for strengthening organized fire protection, conditioned increased Federal allotments to individual States upon forest practices in those States satisfactory

to the Secretary of Agriculture; and because this Department during the past 3 years has consistently recommended an increase in the Clarke-McNary authorization as one feature of a comprehensive forest legislative program that would include public regulation of forest practices on private forest lands, it is desirable for the information of your committee in its consideration of S. 45 to clarify the position of this Department with regard to the relation of S. 45 to the broader program.

Forest fires are one of the major causes of forest destruction in this country. Another preeminent cause is destructive cutting of the forests on private lands. Although many progressive owners, to their great credit, are practicing forestry, they represent in the aggregate but a small proportion of the total cutting on private land. And 95 percent of our national cut is on private lands. No country in the world has been able to prevent destructive forest exploitation on private lands except through some form of public control. Such control is necessary as one foundation stone of an adequate forest policy and program that will establish a real forest economy in this country.

This Department also believes that an adequate forest program must eventually include a greatly increased scale of public ownership, various Federal aids to facilitate private forestry, and measures to strengthen and intensify management of public forests.

Thus adequate cooperative fire protection, important though it is, is in no wise a full solution to our long-time forest problem. However, because of the great importance and wartime urgency of forest fire control, we do recommend enactment of S. 45 at this time as a single measure, with the minor revisions heretofore enumerated.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of S. 45, with the recommended minor revisions, would not be in conflict with the program of the President. It also advises that further amendment of the act of June 7, 1924, to provide for regulation of forest practices on private land, expanded public ownership, and other expanded activities in the field of forestry would not, at least at this time, be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL, *Assistant Secretary.*

○

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 45

[Report No. 362]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 7, 1943

Mr. McNARY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by Mr. McNARY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To further amend section 3 of Public Law Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 ~~That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;~~
4 ~~secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.), as amended, is amended to~~
5 *That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;*
6 *16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:*

7 “That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such
8 portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems
9 advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and prac-
10 tices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate

1 officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such
2 investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage
3 the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate
4 and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on
5 ~~growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There~~
6 *growing forests from losses by fire. There* is hereby author-
7 ized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the
8 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,-
9 000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the
10 provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend section
3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C.
566)."

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 45

[Report No. 362]

A BILL

To further amend section 3 of Public Law Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases.

By Mr. McNARY

JANUARY 7, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 28 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

Reported with amendments

such cost having been presented to the committee.

Mr. WHITE. It has just come to my recollection and notice that I was requested to ask that this bill go over if it was reached on the call of the calendar today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears objection.

Mr. DOWNEY. Just a moment. Will the Senator withhold his objection until I can hear what he said?

Mr. WHITE. Certainly.

Mr. DOWNEY. What was the statement made by the Senator?

Mr. WHITE. I said that it had just come to my recollection that I had been requested to ask that the bill go over if it was reached on the call of the calendar today. I know nothing of the reasons of the Senator making the request, but the request has been made to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears objection, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, during the call of the calendar, when Senate bill 878 was reached I objected to its consideration, in the understanding that I was so doing at the request of an absent Senator. Since then I have been informed that I was in error as to the attitude of the Senator to whom I referred. I desire to have the RECORD show now that neither I nor the Senator for whom I thought I was speaking objects to the bill.

FRANK BORAH

The bill (H. R. 1081) for the relief of Frank Borah was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE WALKER

The bill (H. R. 2089) for the relief of Jennie Walker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. P. WOOLSEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 341) for the relief of J. P. Woolsey, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$598.70" and to insert "\$500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. P. Woolsey, of Madison, Wis., the sum of \$500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage and personal injuries sustained by him as the result of a collision between his automobile and a United States Army motor vehicle on May 22, 1941, at Lake Deton, Wis.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPENSATION TO SPECIAL COUNSEL IN CASE OF THE UNITED STATES *v.* THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1049) to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of United States against Standard Oil Co. of California, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to add at the end of the bill a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 to John W. Preston, of Los Angeles, Calif., and the sum of \$10,000 to Annette Abbott Adams, of Los Angeles, Calif., as additional compensation for services rendered by them between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1941, as special counsel and assistant special counsel, respectively, for the United States in the action of United States against the Standard Oil Co. of California for an accounting and to quiet title to sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian, located in the Elk Hill oil fields in California: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY, INC.

The bill (S. 560) for the relief of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Western Maryland Dairy, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., the sum of \$3,082.63, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation for loss and damage to personal property resulting from a collision which occurred when a truck and tank trailer belonging to such company was struck by a United States Army truck at the intersection of routes 26 and 27 in Taylorsville, Md., on December 5, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.

The bill (H. R. 1098) for the relief of El Paso Electric Co. was considered,

ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE HENRY BARTOLE AND VERNON WAYNE TENNYSON

The bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of George Henry Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson was considered, ordered a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT N. BECKERT

The bill (H. R. 1602) for the relief of Robert N. Beckert was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN RHODEN

The bill (H. R. 2088) for the relief of John Rhoden was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDDIE PERCLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 770) for the relief of Eddie Percle, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the name "June", to strike out "29" and insert "27", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Eddie Percle, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of his wife, Mrs. Octavie Landry Percle, when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck, on June 27, 1940, near Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, La.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GERTRUDE RICKETTS

The bill (H. R. 249) for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT H. PULLIAM

The bill (H. R. 1557) for the relief of Robert H. Pulliam was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT P. SICK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1874) for the relief of Robert P. Sick, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,500" and to insert "\$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CLAIM OF JOHN C. SHAW, ETC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1101) to provide for the payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, the sum of \$27,467.97, in full satisfaction of the claims of said decedent against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and its successors, including the United States of America, arising out of the certain contract dated May 24, 1920, between Sydney C. McLouth, of Marine City, Mich., party of the first part, and United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the second part, including particularly, without limitation on the foregoing generality, the obligation of said United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to adjust and pay the subcontract of said deceased with Ingram-Day Lumber Co. under article 2 of said contract: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH FOXWORTH AND ETHEL HABERFELD

The bill (H. R. 1712) for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Haberfeld was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 250) to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I dislike very much to raise any question, particularly in the absence of the author of a bill, but if any Senator present can give an explanation of the bill I should like to have one. If not, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears objection, and the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 45) to further amend section 37, Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension, by increasing the annual authorization thereon and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I should like to have an explanation of that bill before it is acted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation of the bill is requested.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If no explanation can be given at this time, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1257) authorizing wartime construction and operation and maintenance of reclamation projects was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT G. A. R. CONVENTION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The bill (H. R. 2683) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PHARMACY CORPS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The bill (H. R. 997) to amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill. I do not see present at the moment the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee from which the bill was reported. In the absence of an explanation I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky withhold his request for a moment?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. I asked for an explanation.

Mr. GURNEY. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who reported the bill from the committee, is not present at the moment. The Committee on Military Affairs considered this subject thoroughly not more than three or four days ago. Representatives of the War Department appeared before the committee and had no objection to the bill.

The bill would establish a Pharmacy Corps in the Army. It would increase the number of Regular Army officers who will receive commissions in the Pharmacy Corps by 12, but would not, of course, bring any more officers into the Army, because there are thousands of officers in the Medical Administrative

Corps of the Army of the United States at the moment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I notice the statement in the report that the War Department is not in favor of the measure.

Mr. GURNEY. That may be, but General White, who is in charge of personnel of the War Department, made a very good statement before the committee. He explained thoroughly that the bill would not result in disturbing the Army organization at all. All the druggists of the United States are in favor of the bill, and General White said the Army would not object to its passage. I am sure the evidence given to the committee made us all feel that the bill was very much worth while.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. Is the bill confined solely to the Army?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. I am sure it is confined solely to the Army.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope there will be no objection to the bill, Mr. President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 997) to amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, after the enacting clause, to strike out the following:

That (a) the first sentence of the first paragraph of section 10 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, is amended by striking out "the Medical Administrative Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Pharmacy Corps."

(b) The second sentence of the first paragraph of section 10 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The number of officers of the Medical Corps shall be 1,424, and of the Pharmacy Corps, 72."

(c) The third sentence of the second paragraph of section 10 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "An officer of the Pharmacy Corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after 3 years' service, to the grade of captain after 6 years' service, to the grade of major after 12 years' service, to the grade of lieutenant colonel after 20 years' service, and to the grade of colonel after 26 years' service."

(d) The last sentence of the third paragraph of section 10 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For purposes of future promotion, any person so appointed in the Medical or Dental Corps shall be considered as having had, on the date of appointment, service equal to that of the junior officer of his grade and corps now in the Regular Army; and in the Veterinary or Pharmacy Corps sufficient service to bring him to his grade under the rules established in this section."

SEC. 2. The last two sentences of section 24c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, are amended to read as follows: "Existing laws providing for the examination of officers for promotion are hereby

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the conference report embrace the item of \$1,900,000 for a power line?

Mr. HAYDEN. It does not. That item is still in disagreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Can the Senator tell me if the item pertaining to manganese in the State of South Dakota has been agreed to?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is still in disagreement.

Mr. GURNEY. I hope the conferees will agree to it.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have labored diligently in that direction, and shall continue to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2719, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
July 2, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 121, 149, 161, 184, 194, 200, and 201 to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 85 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows: In line 22 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "Interior" and insert "Treasury"; and in the same line, after "authorized", insert "and directed";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 107 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "City", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 10;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$30,000";

In line 8 of said amendment strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,500";

In line 12 of said amendment strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$3,250"; and

In line 17 of said amendment strike out "\$475,000" and insert "\$400,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 24 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$525,000" and insert "\$225,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 172 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 21 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,400,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 1 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "authorized", insert a comma and "during the fiscal year 1944";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$4,456,390";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$5,456,390"; and

That the House insist upon its amendments to Senate amendments numbered 85, 107, 142, 169, 172, 173, 190, and 192; and insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, and 174 to said bill and ask a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall move that the three or four House amendments agreed to by the conferees be agreed to by the Senate. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 85, 107, 142, 169, 172, 173, 190, and 192.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist on the amendments remaining in disagreement, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

INCREASE IN CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, during the course of the afternoon while the calendar was being called Senate bill 878, Calendar 349, was reached, and a full explanation of the bill was made by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. Only one objection to the bill was heard, and that came from the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], who has now stated his willingness to withdraw his objection. I believe that the bill should be passed by unanimous consent today, because it must go to the House of Representatives. It affects the retirement annuities of civil-service employees. It was reported unanimously by the Civil Service Committee. I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 878) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended", approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as I understand, this is a proposed tem-

porary 15-percent increase in all Government annuities for the duration of the war.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask whether that should not set a precedent for the same sort of treatment in respect to pensions and disability allowances?

Mr. DOWNEY. What kind of pensions?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I mean veterans' pensions and disability allowances to veterans. Why are they not entitled to the same 15-percent increase which is proposed for civil-service annuitants, if there is to be such action?

Mr. DOWNEY. The distinguished Senator from Michigan is much more able, because of his greater experience and intellect, to draw that conclusion for himself. I may say, as he knows, that we have increased by 15 percent the compensation of Government employees; and in view of that fact, it was the unanimous conclusion, both of the House of Representatives and of our committee, that we should increase by 15 percent the retirement annuities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cannot quarrel with that conclusion; but I am simply raising the question as to whether or not we are inviting a precedent which involves a far broader ultimate expenditure and application than is even remotely embraced within the pending bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that for several hours I argued unavailingly for an increase in pension payments by the United States Government, and was turned down, as the Senator will recall, by a large majority of the Senate. So while I might hope for further consideration of that subject, I doubt if it could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not know whether it should be done or not. All I am saying is that it seems to me that if it is done for one group, it is certainly entirely logical and consistent that it should be done on a far broader scale. I am merely wondering whether this rather summary action which is proposed this afternoon is not the first logical step in the direction of an infinitely broader program.

Mr. DOWNEY. I cannot answer the distinguished Senator further than I have answered him.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Would the Senator say that he hopes so?

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that this question has been under investigation by both Houses of Congress for many months, and there have been extensive committee hearings. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, let me make an inquiry. How much of an appropriation would be required?

Mr. DOWNEY. There are two provisions in the bill. One provides for a 15-percent increase in retirement annuities, and the other provides that employees who had retired before 1942 may take advantage of the present somewhat

higher scale of pensions. The two combined sections would increase governmental expenditures by about \$25,000,000.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, today we passed over a bill providing for an increase in the allotments and allowances for dependents of members of the armed services. I do not believe that we should give quicker consideration to annuities for former civil-service employees. Therefore, I believe that we had better let this bill go over until after we have at least taken care of the soldiers.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before the Senator makes objection, let me point out to him that there is no logical connection between the two bills. The bill to which the distinguished Senator has just referred relates to allowances by the Government to the dependents of military men.

Mr. GURNEY. I think the Senator is entirely correct. I do not think there is any connection between the two bills. I feel that the servicemen should be given a preferred position. If we allow this bill to go through tonight, then, of course, we shall be allotting to the servicemen and their dependents a secondary position.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Can the Senator give me any reason why a disabled veteran of World War No. 1, with service-connected disability, should not have consideration at least comparable to that accorded a civil-service annuitant?

Mr. GURNEY. I join with the Senator in saying that that is an additional objection.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say that the distinguished Senator from Michigan does not understand the statement of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I know that he is speaking about something else. I am adding something to it. The further we go the worse it becomes.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Civil Service Committee, I desire to offer some perfecting amendments to the bill, relating to the time when the bill shall go into effect. I may not be present when the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] again seeks consideration of the bill, and I should like to have the perfecting amendments made a part of the bill by unanimous consent. May the clerk read the perfecting amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 5, after the words "on the" it is proposed to strike out "date of enactment" and insert in lieu thereof "effective date"; and at the end of the bill it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. This act shall become effective on the 1st day of the second calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California for the present consideration of the bill for the purpose of agreeing to the perfecting amendments?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 878) to

amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the perfecting amendments offered by the Senator from California.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made to the further consideration of the bill, it will be passed over.

AUTHORIZATION TO BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE TO REPORT HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 147 DURING THE RECESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate—which I hope is imminent—the Banking and Currency Committee may be authorized to report House Joint Resolution 147, which is now under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FROM PAYMENT OF SECOND-CLASS APPLICATION FEES

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, when Calendar 334, House bill 1004, was called this afternoon I was unavoidably absent. Objection was made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] to the consideration of the bill. He has since withdrawn his objection.

House bill 1004 is a companion bill to Senate bill 207, which I introduced on January 7. Since the Senator from West Virginia has withdrawn his objection, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1004) to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOREST PERPETUATION AND EXTENSION

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on the call of the calendar I objected to the consideration of calendar No. 371, Senate bill 45. After a further study of the bill and a clear understanding of it, I now wish to withdraw my objection, and ask that the bill be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 45) to further amend section 3 of Public Law Numbered 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.) as amended, is amended to" and insert in lieu thereof "That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566) is amended to"; and on page 2, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There" and insert "growing forests from losses by fire. There", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566)."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, if no other Senator desires the floor, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Ellen S. Woodward, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Social Security Board for the term expiring August 13, 1949 (reappointment).

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 45

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 5, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
16 U. S. C. 566).

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
4 16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:

5 “That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such
6 portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems
7 advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and prac-
8 tices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate
9 officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such
10 investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage
11 the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate

1 and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on
2 growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby author-
3 ized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,-
5 000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the
6 provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act.”

Passed the Senate July 3 (legislative day, May 24),
1943.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 45

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924
(43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566).

JULY 5, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

HEARINGS
BEFORE
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 45

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 7, 1924
(43 STAT. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566)

S. 250

AN ACT TO PROMOTE SUSTAINED-YIELD FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ORDER THEREBY (A) TO STABILIZE COMMUNITIES, FOREST INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND TAXABLE FOREST WEALTH; (B) TO ASSURE A CONTINUOUS AND AMPLE SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCTS; AND (C) TO SECURE THE BENEFITS OF FORESTS IN REGULATION OF WATER SUPPLY AND STREAM FLOW, PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION, AMELIORATION OF CLIMATE, AND PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE

H. R. 1456

(SUPERSEDED BY H. R. 3848)

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 9 OF THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1928,
AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING A NATIONAL SURVEY OF
FOREST RESOURCES

DECEMBER 3, 7, AND 8, 1943

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1943

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FORESTRY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr. (acting chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has before it at this time several forestry bills. I understand it is the pleasure of the committee to take up S. 45 first which is an authorization bill to increase the present authorization from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000 for the purpose of aiding the States and private timberland owners in protecting timber and so forth. I understand that the cost to do the right kind of job will be around \$18,000,000. Today we are spending upward of \$10,000,000 some of which has been put up by the Federal Government, and the balance contributed by the States and private owners.

We go on a 50-50 basis. That is, if we match the money that the States and the private owners put up, we will have to increase the authorization.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You mean that that is the amount that we spent for just this one conservation phase of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand we will spend around \$10,000,000, is that right?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; it is somewhat more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Federal Government contributed about \$2,500,000?

Mr. WATTS. Actually in the fiscal year of 1943 including the war emergency money, the Federal Government's contribution was about \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. \$5,000,000?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; and the States and the private cooperators, their cost was between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Your present authorization is only \$2,500,000?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I would like to have Mr. Lyle F. Watts, who is the Chief of the United States Forest Service, come around.

STATEMENT OF LYLE F. WATTS, CHIEF, UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I am not familiar with the work that has been done under this authorization and I would like to have the position of the Forest Service stated.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask Mr. Watts to make a general statement, giving us a bird's-eye view of just what has been done to the \$2,500,000 that has been appropriated.

Mr. WATTS. I will be glad to do that.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the principle of financial aid in the protection of State and privately owned forest land was first established by the Congress in 1911 when the so-called Weeks' law was passed. That principle was broadened and strengthened in 1924 when the Clarke-McNary law was passed, and it is the authorization for the Clarke-McNary law which we are discussing this morning.

The amount of authorization under the Clarke-McNary law is \$2,500,000, whereas the most careful estimates that the State, private, and Federal forest protection agencies have been able to work out is that the total cost of giving adequate protection to the State and privately owned lands would be something more than \$18,000,000, based on costs that were in effect prior to the war.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I wish you would just say in a few sentences if you can, just what the Clarke-McNary law is and what it is like.

Mr. WATTS. The Clarke-McNary law was the law which provided for cooperation with the States in protecting forest land from forest fires, and there is one other section having to do with the distribution of forest seeds and planting stock; supplying that to farmers.

Another section had to do with forest extension education for farmers, and one section contained authority to study forest taxation and insurance. We are interested this morning in section 3 because it contains the limiting authorization on Federal appropriations for the protection of the private- and State-owned lands from forest fires.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Clarke-McNary bill only covers State and privately owned land.

Mr. WATTS. That is correct. Now Congress has recognized for a good while the need for greater participation by the Federal Government in this very important activity.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry which reported to the Congress in 1941, after a very careful study, recognized that need and recommended for this particular activity a large increase in Federal participation representing half of the cost of adequate protection for that land. Beyond that, right at the present time, for the past 2 or 3 years, Congress has recognized the need for greater Federal participation through special appropriations in excess of the \$2,500,000 limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, Mr. Watts, the only thing this bill does is to increase the authorization from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would be up to the Appropriations Committee to determine what amount would be appropriated.

Mr. WATTS. That is right. The point that I wanted to bring out was that in the fiscal year 1944, the Congress has actually appropriated \$6,360,000 but that amount exceeds the present authorization by \$3,800,000. It would seem logical to increase the authorization so that the annual appropriation would have the necessary legislative authorization and not be dependent upon legislation in the appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they say that the Federal Appropriations Committee has a right to make legislation.

Mr. WATTS. That has happened.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are trying to work out a bill now to give the proper authorizations on all of these items.

Mr. WATTS. You might want to know what progress we have made with this law over the years.

Mr. ANDRESEN. May I ask a question before you go into that?

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. This S. 45 adds on an amendment to existing law which provides for a study of the effect of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States, or other suitable agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the present law.

Mr. WATTS. That is the present law; yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. At the top it states, "is amended to read as follows." Now, what change has been made? What is the need for it? The only thing now before us is the amount of authorization.

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then I would like to ask you this: How long has this study of the tax laws of the various States been going on, and will it ever come to an end?

Mr. WATTS. Well, Congressman Andresen, it has been going on since shortly after the Clarke-McNary law was passed. Frankly, I suppose there will always be a need for a study of the problem as complex as the question of equitable forest taxation.

As you know, it is a very difficult problem and it has been approached just on the basis of a national study, and in those States which desired aid. As a matter of fact, our men that were working on taxation were recently transferred to another Federal agency and we are not doing much active work on it now, but I think the need for it will continue.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the other bill provide for one-fourth of the proceeds of the sale of timber to the county units and the State units?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct, Congressman Flannagan. That has to do with the receipts from the sale of timber of national forests, but Congressman Andresen was asking about the study of taxation of privately owned and State-owned forest land.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then, as I understand it, the only changes in the proposed bill would be in the amount?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Increasing the amount?

Mr. WATTS. Increasing the amount.

Mr. ANDRESEN. From what figure to \$9,000,000?

Mr. WATTS. From \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000?

Mr. HOPE. On that point, I would like to ask you to tell me this if you can, how much of this appropriation of \$2,500,000 has been expended for the activities outlined in section 3? I assume that has been a comparatively small part of the \$2,500,000 appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. Section 3 is the tax section.

Mr. HOPE. That is what we are amending here.

Mr. WATTS. \$45,000 a year.

Mr. HOPE. \$45,000 a year?

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. That is a very minor item.

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. For the expenditures under the original Clarke-McNary Act?

Mr. WATTS. That is right. Perhaps you would like to know of the progress we have made over the years.

In the year 1912, that was the year after the Weeks law which preceded this law was passed, 11 States cooperated with the Federal Government in the job of protecting the land from fire. Sixty million acres of land were given protection. The Federal appropriation was \$51,000. State and private expenditures were \$237,000.

In 1925—that is the next year after the Clarke-McNary law passed—29 States cooperated in protecting 143,000,000 acres. The Federal expenditure was \$399,000 and State and private expenditures were \$1,844,000.

In 1943, 42 States and Hawaii cooperated under the law in protecting 291,000,000 acres and the Federal expenditure, including expenditures from the war emergency appropriation of slightly more than \$1,000,000, was \$5,026,000. The State and private expenditures were \$9,127,000.

There is every reason why the Federal Government should participate to the extent of 50 percent in this activity. In the first place, the public has a great deal at stake and many of those benefits which flow to the public from protecting this land have only incidental benefit to the private owner.

A few of those benefits to the public are that we protect the national welfare and forest resources. Second, by protecting this land we increase the water flow for domestic and commercial usage and for navigation and water power.

Three, by protecting this land we alleviate floods, soil erosion, silting of streams and reservoirs.

Four, we improve the recreational opportunities for our people and provide a better habitat for wildlife and for fish.

Now, all of these things are of tremendous public importance but they are only incidental so far as the land owner is concerned. Even more important as a justification for greater Federal participation is the fact that most of the fires which start on private land are started by people who go onto the land rather than by the landowners themselves. I mean that tourists and hunters and so on, are responsible for about 50 percent of the fires, and that ought to be a public obligation.

Mr. PACE. Do you have a copy of the Clarke-McNary Act?

Mr. WATTS. Not of the act. I have only a copy of the amendment.

Mr. PACE. May I have the amendment?

Mr. WATTS. Yes [handing document to Mr. Pace]?

Mr. GRANGER. In what way besides fire protection is this bill applicable? What does the Forest Service do? You spoke of erosion and the silting of navigable streams and so forth. How is that protection carried on? What do you do to protect the public in that regard?

Mr. WATTS. Well, Mr. Granger, there are a great many ways. I am sure you know, as a member from Utah, the tremendous importance of the protection of our watersheds, and it has long been proved that if we have a satisfactory vegetative covering on the land, it does have a very great influence on the rate of run-off of water from

the land and on the amount of erosion. The work that Mr. Reed Bailey has done in Utah has proved that.

Of course, one of the other means is through the control of grazing use, and another way is through such work as that which has been done on a mountain back of Farmington, where we have put in some engineering works and done terracing of the slopes. Destructive floods have been stopped there.

Mr. GRANGER. Also the extent of protecting the water which lies in between the communities up there?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct. Actually, the question of adequate fire control of State and private forest lands is basic to any satisfactory forestry program in this country. During the past summer, the early past summer, I took a trip down to Florida. I traveled from Lake City to Tallahassee, and almost all of the way on that trip of several hundred miles, the area had been burden over last spring, and very little of that was under any type of organized fire protection. Just this week I have been down in Virginia and have seen great areas that have been burned over there in the coastal plains and lower Piedmont area. The State forester showed me those areas, one of them 12 miles long and a mile wide, and two other areas about as bad, where everything had been killed. Obviously, the incentive for private owners to attempt a long-time business with that threat hanging over them is not very good. It is of tremendous importance that the Federal Government meet its full share of his obligation.

As a matter of fact, 137,000,000 acres of forest lands in this country are given no organized protection against fire. Whatever protection this land gets is just incidental, and it is our hope that gradually, with this authorization raised to the full 50 percent of the cost of adequate protection, over a period of a few years and as fast as the States are able to match the Federal Government's share, we will be able to catch up with the fire-protection job. Some of the States, as I am sure you will be told later on, have already been spending very much more than the Federal Government spends for this job.

Mr. HOPE. Let me ask you a question right there. What do you think the effect of this increase in appropriation will be as between the following alternatives? Will it mean that there will actually be more money spent and more work done or will it mean that the States will cut down their participation and depend to a larger extent on Federal appropriation?

Mr. WATTS. I haven't the slightest thought that that will happen. Every indication is that the States will not reduce their share. In many of the States already they have appropriated money far beyond the Federal contribution and I would expect them to continue to do so, and in many of the heaviest timber States, it is my opinion that the local people, the State people and the industry, will want to go along with their own money, away beyond the level set by the \$18,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, would the Federal Government, under the Clarke-McNary law, put up more than 50 percent?

Mr. WATTS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I thought.

Mr. WATTS. But what I am getting at is that I think in States like Washington and Oregon, the States in the Pacific Northwest, the

Federal Government under the Federal law, can only put up 50 percent; 50 percent of what we consider to be the cost of adequate protection.

Mr. HOPE. The reason I asked that question is not because of any information I had on this particular subject.

I do not pretend to know what the States have been doing, and what they might do if we increase this appropriation, but I do know in connection with other matters where there is State and Federal participation, that in some cases, where the Federal Government puts up more money, the States cut down their appropriation by an equal amount, thus throwing a greater burden on the Federal Treasury without any increased results. The fact is that a lot of States today are in a much better position to carry on these activities than they have ever been previously.

The CHAIRMAN. But don't you think that the provision requiring an equal amount from the States takes care of that?

Mr. HOPE. Well, I think in the main it would certainly help keep that thing from happening but, at the same time I am getting a little irritated, I might say, by getting letters from people in the States telling how efficiently the State governments are being conducted, telling how much they cut down their expenditures and how much they are saving, and criticizing the Federal Government for wasting money, and that sort of thing. When you come to analyze it, all that has happened, is that they have been cutting down their appropriations because the Federal Government at their request has been increasing its appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't believe it applies to this situation.

Mr. WATTS. I don't believe it does.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I don't think it appears, Dr. Watts, from what you said, that you can only spend 50 percent, an equal amount to what the State spends. You have stated it to be 50 percent of what they think is necessary. Well, that does not mean that the State has got to put up the other 50 percent. Is that definitely in the law?

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. They cannot spend a dollar unless the State puts up another dollar?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. PACE. Get that clear, that is State and private owners.

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. PACE. We have sometimes put in a saving clause on the point you are making by simply having included "in no event less than the contribution which was made during the year 1943," which would prevent a cut-back by the State.

Mr. HOPE. I think that would be all right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. As I understand it, it is comparable to the money that the Government puts up to match building of roads, where the State puts up an equal amount to get Federal aid.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Along the lines of Mr. Hope's observation, the other day I received from a member of our State constitutional convention that is in session now, a letter, wherein he said they submitted a provision for the approval of the constitutional convention which would prevent the State from receiving any gift, bonus, or help from

the Federal Government in any sum whatsoever. In other words, completely divorcing the State from financial aid from the Federal Government.

Mr. WATTS. Congressman Zimmerman, you need fire protection money in Missouri, either Federal or State.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am just trying to emphasize the point that Mr. Hope said that he was getting a lot of letters.

Mr. HOPE. Of course, that is going to the other extreme.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But it does show a trend or tendency on the part of people in some states. I told them it would be suicidal, it would be foolish, for example, in a program like a road-building program. Missouri would not have had such fine roads as it does except for the aid from the Federal Government.

I want to say that, as a member of the Flood Control Committee, for several years, we made a very exhaustive study of the causes of floods and we came to the conclusion that the whole problem of flood control, the problem of erosion, the lack of water supply in certain sections, all of those were tied up with the problem of our forests. In other words, the tree butcher that has denuded the forest and the failure to plant back left our great areas exposed, and the rapid runoff of water deprived all those sections of water. Springs dried up and whole areas became dry, and there were terribly damaging floods, and the whole thing is tied up in this flood-control program.

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, you make a report and the Department of Agriculture makes a report, and I think it is one of the most constructive pieces of legislature that has ever been passed, and in times to come, it will help solve these problems. It helps to retard the flow of water and I think this is one of the greatest programs that has ever been undertaken, and I want to express my approval of the fine work which the Forest Department has done, and the co-operation that has been given. They taught the local people and the states how to work to the best advantage of the general public.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take up a lot of your time. This question was given very deep study by the joint congressional committee under the leadership and guidance of Mr. Fulmer who, unfortunately, is not here. They found that action such as is recommended this morning is desirable.

The department and the Forest Service have consistently recommended that the authorization under the Clarke-McNary law be raised to a point where Congress, without special legislative language, would be able to appropriate sufficient money for matching the amount the states had provided, so needed for adequate protection.

Mr. PACE. Let me say first that I regret Mr. Fulmer's health is such that he could not be here, because he has given so much of his life to the work being done by your department.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. PACE. Covered under this act.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. PACE. I notice that there are separate provisions in the act providing seed and plants, and also separate provisions, providing for aid to individual owners, each of \$100,000.

Now, have you made any requests for the increase of those funds?

Mr. WATTS. We haven't. The report of the Forest Service to the joint congressional committee made some recommendations but, at this time, we are only considering the most urgent need covered in this Clarke-McNary Act, and that is for adequate fire protection for State and privately owned land. I mean, that is basic to any forest conservation.

Mr. PACE. I assume the department approved this request.

Mr. WATTS. They have.

Mr. PACE. Now, this section 3 also authorizes the expenditure of funds for the plan of insurance on various lands. Has any progress been made on that program?

Mr. WATTS. I hope you gentlemen realize that I have only been Chief of the Forest Service for a few months. I have been a field man before that time and therefore, some of these questions I am not familiar with, but I do know that a very careful study was made of the question of insurance of private forest lands against fire. It may be a field in which private capital such as insurance companies will not care to venture very far. They have done so, I believe, in only a few instances.

Mr. PACE. Why can't the owners establish their own mutual cooperative? I don't like to see the Federal Government going into that.

Mr. WATTS. Well, I am not a student of insurance. Certainly, if the private owners or the present insurance companies can see a field there for private capital, it should be handled that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, insurance is not involved in this bill, is it?

Mr. WATTS. Not at all.

Mr. PACE. Yes, it is.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I make an observation, Mr. Pace?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I believe you want to say something, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We never have appropriated any money for insurance.

Mr. PACE. You estimated this \$2,500,000 for a study of the land.

Mr. WATTS. That was simply for fire prevention and the protection of the land from fire, that \$2,500,000, with some of it out for taxation studies.

Mr. PACE. But this is "to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire."

The CHAIRMAN. Well, to protect it.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Does not the gentleman think he has misconstrued the meaning of the word "insurance"?

Mr. PACE. I thought at first I had, but after reading further, I think it is clearly a matter of fire insurance.

Mr. WATTS. As a matter of fact, Mr. Congressman, out of this law was financed the salary of one man and a clerk, and perhaps a little bit more to make the study of the possibility of insurance for private-owned land or State-owned land.

Mr. PACE. The thing I was objecting to was this waiting until the Federal Government comes into the field. The Federal Government has been in the field on crop insurance and is now getting out of it, and I had hoped that that would be a signal to you to promote

a mutual cooperative among the people, and not wait for the Federal Government to get into a private field.

Mr. WATTS. There is no immediate intention of going into that field.

Mr. GILCHRIST. There is no plan to insure Federal forests.

Mr. WATTS. No, and we are not proposing in this legislation to insure private land.

Mr. GILCHRIST. But this study of insurance only relates to privately owned land?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; to determine whether any kind of fire insurance is feasible.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is not in this bill?

Mr. WATTS. No; that is not modified by this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, do you desire to file with the committee a further statement?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; possibly.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do, we will be glad to have it printed for the record.

Mr. WATTS. Thank you.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There was a question asked by Mr. Zimmerman and which has been answered, and that, as I understand it, is that for every dollar of the \$45,000 there has been a matching appropriation of an equal amount of dollars by some State or by private interests. That is, from the beginning it has been a matching appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then, is this applied equally to private land, to State land, and to Federal land?

Mr. WATTS. No. This applies only to State and private land.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Only to State and private land?

Mr. WATTS. Yes. The Federal lands are protected through funds which Congress appropriates for that purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, in connection with State lands, do the respective State governments have anything to say about policy or about the conduct of the investigation, and so forth?

Mr. WATTS. The carrying on of the work, you mean?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes; the carrying on of the work, Mr. Watts. I mean how it is being done and what is being done.

Mr. WATTS. The money is allotted to the State and then the State forest service, or some similar State agency, administers the protection program. We simply inspect to see that the Federal requirements are lived up to.

The people are under the employ of the State, and we do not administer the program.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In the program that is being carried on, and we are talking about at the moment, there is no planting or anything of that sort involved?

Mr. WATTS. No.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This is just a study of the situation and the possibility of beating the fire hazards?

Mr. WATTS. This is Federal participation in the actual protection of the State and private lands against fire.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thought this was an investigation of how it is to be done.

Mr. WATTS. No; actual participation in doing the work.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Now, in connection with the investigation, as you know, we have had a very serious problem of loss of forests by reason of taxes in the first and second districts of California. Have any reports been issued that that would cover that issue?

Mr. WATTS. Possibly that was presented to the joint congressional committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Poage has a question.

Mr. POAGE. I have to confess I came in late and I am sorry to take the time of the committee, but Mr. Phillips' question shows that there are others that do not understand what I fail to understand. From the propaganda that I received about this bill, I have understood it was legislation to authorize the Federal Government to help the States prevent forest fires and to protect our forests.

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. To that I do not think there is any serious opposition, but when I read this bill, I can't see a thing in the world in it that provides for anything except an authorization for \$9,000,000 to carry on a study.

Mr. WATTS. The original Clarke-McNary Act authorizes the Federal Government to appropriate \$2,500,000 a year to aid the States in protecting State and privately owned land from fire. Over the years, that has been found to be entirely too small a share for the Federal Government.

Mr. POAGE. I understand that.

Mr. WATTS. And it is proposed to authorize appropriations up to, \$9,000,000.

Mr. POAGE. But I still do not understand, and Mr. Pace calls my attention to the fact that this is part of a general bill which I understand, but all this does, as I see it, is to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924, and it is amended to read as follows, and then it amends it so the Secretary of Agriculture can spend \$9,000,000. "To carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act." In other words that would include 1 and 2 as well as 3.

Mr. PACE. That is right.

Mr. WATTS. But if you will look at the last line on the second page you will see what the purpose of it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Watts, there has been some misunderstanding among the members of the committee as to just what S. 45 will do. Let me see if I am correct in making this statement.

Under the Clarke-McNary bill, an authorization of \$2,500,000 was made for the purpose of assisting in protecting State and private lands.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And private lands in fire protection.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, under the original bill, when the Federal Government put up a dollar the State or the individual owner of the forest had to put up a dollar?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, all this bill does, as I understand it, is to increase the authorization.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. From \$2,500,000?

Mr. WATTS. To \$9,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. From \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000; is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. In that connection, in order to avoid the confusion existing in this committee, and much greater confusion that would exist on the floor, if the bill were reported out like it is now, wouldn't it be the smart thing to change the bill by simply striking \$2,500,000 and inserting \$9,000,000? Then it would be apparent that the bill had only one purpose and there would not then be confusion with regard to amending the tax laws and so on.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You mean just change the printing of it so it will show that?

Mr. PACE. Report out a new bill, so in section 3 we could strike \$2,500,000 and insert \$9,000,000.

Mr. HOPE. Right there you get into a very controversial matter as to legislative draftsmanship. I think this is the preferable way because when you read this you know what the law is. Now, if you say that the authorization under section 3, under such-and-such an act, has been increased to \$9,000,000, everybody has to hunt up the act and see what has been done. If you leave it this way, everyone knows what has been done.

Mr. PACE. The point I am making is that not one dollar is requested for section 3. Every dollar is requested for section 2, which is not shown in the bill.

Mr. HOPE. That is true but, nevertheless, I think there would be less confusion if you followed this procedure, rather than bring in a bill which does not relate to this particular act or anything else except by reference. That is what we would have to do if we brought in another bill.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I would write in sections 1 and 2 in the bill to make all this clear.

Mr. HOFFE. That would be superfluous, and anyway, I think the report can cover that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we get into the phraseology when we are in executive session. We have a number of witnesses that I would like the committee to hear.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I wanted to know about this tax business here. This is the study of the tax law.

Mr. WATTS. This bill is not intended to affect that portion of the bill. This amendment has to do only with increasing the authorization for cooperating with the States in the protection of land from fire.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Then why is that tax suggestion in this bill S. 45 when it refers to an appropriation? It says it is deemed advisable to study the effect of the tax law. Of course, the Federal Government cannot impose taxes on lands privately owner or State-owned land.

Mr. WATTS. Surely.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Now, wherein, I ask then, does this tax idea relate to either this bill or the Clarke-McNary bill?

Mr. WATTS. The Clarke-McNary Act, in its reference to taxation, authorized study of forest tax methods. Not to bring about any Federal taxation, but to assist the States in working out some equitable methods of forest taxation.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Of course, the States would have to do that; we can't do it.

Mr. WATTS. That is right. All we would do is to assist them through whatever facilities we had in making the study of the proper methods.

Mr. GILCHRIST. What is the matter with the tax laws of the several States now?

Mr. WATTS. Well, I am sure that many of them are satisfactory but, in general, there has always been a great deal of discussion as to whether the usual property-tax system applies particularly well to a crop, the harvest of which is deferred for a good many years. It is a very difficult proposition.

Mr. GILCHRIST. That is exactly it; I would like to know why. Now, that seems a sensible item that you just mentioned. I would like to know about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gilchrist; as I understand it, there is no thought that the McNary legislation contained a provision authorizing the Federal Government to make a study of the proper method of taxing these lands where we are getting very little return.

Mr. WATTS. From any land.

The CHAIRMAN. Or practically no return, and that is the only reason that appears here. They just repeated section 3 and the only thing from the Clarke-McNary bill that is applicable is to increase the authorization from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, may I say something?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hope.

Mr. HOPE. You have, no doubt, got together some figures in justification for an increase in this authorization to \$9,000,000. What is the basis for asking for that particular amount? I mean, why is it 9 instead of 10 or 6 or 11 or something else?

Mr. WATTS. The Federal Government and the States and the private agencies having to do with the protection of forest lands from fire have given very careful joint study to this problem and have reached the conclusion from these studies that the total cost of adequate fire protection would be about \$18,000,000. That was based on cost prior to the war when the study was made. For reasons which I gave here earlier, it is the opinion of all agencies concerned and of the Congress in passing the Clarke-McNary laws, that the equitable portion of that cost for the Federal Government would be half, on the basis that they would match the State dollar for dollar.

Now, I doubt that you could get out a very scientific formula for arriving at the half. That is primarily a matter of judgment.

Mr. HOPE. Now, is there \$18,000,000 now being spent by the States and the Federal Government?

Mr. WATTS. No; because there are 137,000,000 acres that are not being given protection at all, and much that is protected is not up to a very satisfactory standard.

The last year the State and private agencies spent something more than \$9,000,000, and the Federal Government about \$5,000,000.

Mr. HOPE. If we pass this legislation, then you expect to come before the Appropriations Committee with a budget that will call for \$9,000,000, do you?

Mr. WATTS. Not immediately. We would expect to gradually build up the Federal share over a period of years because in any State we could not go faster than the State goes. If adequate protection, let us say, in a State was \$200,000, we will just use round figures, but the State only appropriated \$50,000, then under the law we would not be permitted to spend more than \$50,000, and we would have to gear our increase to that.

Mr. HOPE. What do you estimate that you would ask for the first year that this law might be in operation?

Mr. WATTS. That will depend on the extent to which the States made funds available for fire protection, and it might take perhaps 5 years to get up to the \$9,000,000 cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. HOPE. Now let me ask you about the excess over \$2,500,000 which has been appropriated and spent by the Federal Government for this purpose. That is the difference between the \$2,500,000 and the approximately \$5,000,000.

Mr. WATTS. Yes, in 1943.

Mr. HOPE. Which you mentioned.

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. Has there been a requirement in the appropriation bill that that be matched by the States?

Mr. KOTOK. If I may answer this question. In the fiscal year 1943, all Federal funds available for the protection of State and private land required matching. In the fiscal year 1944, the Congress authorized the expenditure of \$2,300,000 without matching out of a total appropriation of \$6,300,000. This proviso was added in recognition of the fact that in certain areas a degree of protection was required for national security reasons, which was essentially not a State responsibility.

For example, the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, the coastal areas on the coast that the Army wished to protect, some of which is not forest land, was handled without matching by State funds.

Mr. PACE. Along the point made by Mr. Hope, would you have any objection to the insertion of this language in the appropriate place in the act:

Provided no amount shall be expended by the Federal Government under this act in any State during any fiscal year where the amount expended during such fiscal year is less than the amount expended by the State for the same purposes, including the expenditures of the forest owner during the year 1943.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just a repetition of what is in the bill.

Mr. PACE. No; it is not a repetition.

The point was made that there might be some States that would take advantage of an increased Federal appropriation and decrease their contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. You can't do it under the Clarke-McNary law. For every dollar that the Federal Government puts up, the State Government has to match that dollar.

Mr. PACE. The point that has been made is that previously if the State put up \$2 and the Federal Government a dollar, and the Federal

Government increased their contribution and the State decreased their amount, then the proportion would be one to one instead of two to one. This bill should not be for the purpose of relieving the States of their present contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks to me as though you are getting into a mess. Under the present law it takes dollar for dollar. We can't say to the States that they have to put up more than the dollar. We can say to the States that they have to put up a dollar before they get a Federal dollar.

Mr. WATTS. I believe that is right.

Mr. VOORHIS. I would like to ask Mr. Pace, Would not the effect of your amendment be to put a further limitation on it so if a State reduced its appropriation for its forestry purposes, then it could not take advantage of this Federal money, even to the extent of a matching amount? Am I right?

Mr. PACE. If a State had been contributing \$500,000 and the Federal Government had been contributing \$250,000, under this amendment the Federal Government's contribution could be stepped up, say, to considerably more than \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Federal Government today can go up to \$500,000 under the Clarke-McNary Act.

Mr. HOPE. If they have the money.

The CHAIRMAN. If they have the money.

Mr. PACE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You are just confusing it by the addition of an amendment.

Mr. HOPE. I think Mr. Pace has a very important point, and I am not prepared to say that I would be against his amendment. That is a thing that I think the committee ought to consider, some States are better able to appropriate money for this purpose than other States are, and they have been doing it. They have been appropriating more than the 50 percent they are required to under the Clarke-McNary Act. If they have been doing it, they should continue to do it in the same proportion that they did before. I don't think we should pass legislation here that would simply permit them to shift that burden back to the Federal Government.

Mr. VOORHIS. Will you yield for a question?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS. Does that mean that if a State has been contributing \$3 for every dollar from the Federal Government, in the future, in order to take advantage of it, it would have to continue in the same ratio?

Mr. HOPE. No; not in the ratio but in the amount.

Mr. VOORHIS. In other words, if a State had appropriated \$2,000,000 in the past, with a Federal contribution of say \$1,000,000, then under the terms of the Pace amendment, they would be able to get up to \$2,000,000 without changing their appropriation?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS. But if they new reduced their amount below \$2,000,000 then they could get no more Federal money at all. Is that correct?

Mr. PACE. It means that the State's expenditures must be the amount they were in 1943.

Mr. VOORHIS. Up to the total number of dollars that they were?

Mr. PACE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we get back to the question that the committee has before it.

Mr. WATTS. If I could say a word, Mr. Flannagan.

Mr. HOPE. I would like something further on it.

Mr. WATTS. It seems to me that the suggested amendment would lead to a good deal of confusion and it would lead to a good deal of uncertainty as to what you mean by matching State money. I mean, in the one instance, in effect we might be saying that in one State we will spend \$1 of Federal money for a dollar and a half or \$2 because they would always have to keep ahead, wouldn't they?

Mr. PACE. No; it has no such meaning.

Mr. WATTS. It would have no such meaning?

Mr. PACE. No.

Mr. WATTS. Well, it would seem to me that the law, as it stands, is simple and we haven't had any indication that I know of, of States backing up on maintaining their contributions in fire protection.

Mr. POAGE. Well, they have had that experience in regard to roads. The Federal Government spends more money than anyone else on the roads.

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. POAGE. We have had the experience in the matter of backing up in connection with the roads, and to prevent that, for a number of years we have been writing into the act, the road-aid law, a provision that the State will lose its aid if it diverted money that had come to the road fund by some other use, and some States have temporarily lost their entire Federal matching because they simply unloaded on the Federal Government, rather than maintain the same obligation that they had carried on previously.

Mr. WATTS. During the war, certain States have really spent a lot of money for this particular activity and we might find ourselves being very unfair to those States who had gone all out in fire protection. We might find ourselves being very unfair because much of the increases because of the war might be discontinued by the State and they could not be forced to continue to do it after the war emergency.

Mr. POAGE. Wouldn't it be equitable to say that we should go back to 1941? That they should not match with them unless the State continues to put up the same amount of money that it put up in 1940 or 1941?

Mr. WATTS. Well, actually, Congressman Poage, you are asking a question that I haven't given much thought to. I am not too certain about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee ought to go into executive session as to the phraseology. We want to get as much information on the bill as possible and we have all these witnesses here this morning. Mr. Gilchrist has one question he wants to ask.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I would like you to clear this up for me.

Suppose we should pass this law, then some State greedily appropriates \$6,500,000 for the one State. That is the full amount of our extra appropriation, from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000. Then, under the law, we would have to appropriate \$6,500,000.

Mr. WAITS. No.

Mr. GILCHRIST. And the other States would not get anything. Is that provided for in the bill?

Mr. WATTS. Well, no State could obtain a Federal allotment in excess of 50 percent of the estimated cost of adequate protection, as agreed upon in an appropriate agreement between the State authorities and the Secretary of Agriculture. This precludes allotments to States for help beyond 50 percent of the cost of adequate protection.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next witness is Mr. Fred C. Pederson, State forester of Virginia. I would like to present Mr. Pederson to the committee. I have known him for a number of years. He has been the head of our State Forestry Department and, in my opinion, he is one of the outstanding foresters in the country.

We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Pederson.

**STATEMENT OF FRED C. PEDERSON, STATE FORESTER,
RICHMOND, VA.**

Mr. PEDERSON. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I was out in the field when I learned that this hearing on Senate 45 was to be held this morning and I have not been back to my office since that time. As a result, I have not been able to prepare any formal statement for the record for your consideration, but at Mr. Flannagan's suggestion, when I get back to my office, I will prepare such a formal statement and present it to you.

My remarks this morning must be very informal. As State forester of Virginia, I can only repeat that I represent the forestry department in Virginia, but I am also representing the Association of State Foresters. I can say without reservation, or without any exception, that every State forester in the country—41 of them—are solidly behind this particular bill. As a matter of fact, I think that every forestry agency in the country, or any agency in the country that is interested in better forest land use endorses and supports this proposed legislation.

As a matter of fact, for several reasons and not the least of which is the very happy experience we have had since the bill was enacted in 1924, the Clarke-McNary law. Forest-fire control is basic and fundamental, in my opinion, to any adequate system of forest land use.

If a timberland owner in Virginia wants to grow timber for lumber, for pulpwood, for excelsior, or for any other forest product, if he wants to use his land for recreational development, or if he wants to propagate game or wildlife or if it is in a watershed area, you cannot attain those objectives, any one or any combination of them, unless those areas are adequately protected from fire.

As a matter of fact, in my opinion, forest-fire control is so basic, so important that I would say it represents the common denominator of all our forest activities.

Now I don't want to generalize because I don't have any specific information about the forest-fire problem in the Pacific coast or in the Western States or in the deep south, but I have been with the Virginia Forest Service for the past 22 years and I think I can give you a fairly accurate picture of the problems we have in that State.

As a matter of fact, Virginia, you might say, represents a typical State in the Union. We are midway, so far as latitude is concerned. We are on the Atlantic seaboard. We have greater fire hazards than any of the New England States, and I don't think that any of the Southern States has any greater fire hazard than we have.

Mr. HOPE. How many acres of State forests do you have in Virginia?

Mr. PEDERSON. You are speaking of State-owned or private-owned?

Mr. HOPE. State owned. Do you have State-owned forests?

Mr. PEDERSON. Yes, we have about 40,000 acres approximately of State-owned forests.

Mr. HOPE. How large an acreage of privately owned forest land have expenditures been made upon in connection with the Clarke-McNary Act? How much of that land do you cover?

Mr. PEDERSON. Well, to give you the complete picture of the forest lands in the State, we have approximately 15,000,000 acres in Virginia which is about three-fifths of the total land area in the States. Exactly, it is 14,832,000 acres. Of that 14,832,000 acres, approximately thirteen and a quarter million acres are privately owned and State owned, and 40,000 acres in State forests. Of the privately owned holdings in the State, over 7,000,000 acres are owned by farmers, the balance is owned by operating lumber companies and pulp companies and other individuals other than farmers.

Mr. HOPE. How much does your State expend in matching this fund, or maybe more than matching it, but how much does the State spend?

Mr. PEDERSON. Our expenditures will vary anywhere from \$150,000 to \$250,000 a year, depending on the severity of the fires. In Virginia the counties are required to pay the fire-fighting cost. It is mandatory that they pay the fire-fighting cost, and those costs will vary, depending on the severity of the fire.

Mr. HOPE. And this figure you have given includes the State and county?

Mr. PEDERSON. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. Does that include expenditures by private owners also?

Mr. PEDERSON. Yes, but in Virginia there are certain expenditures by private owners which are not covered. That is, we have protective assessments in our State. There are a lot of expenditures made by the pulp companies and the operating companies which are not included in the budget because they do not pass through our office. As far as protective assessments are concerned, they pay a cent and a half and that comes into our office, and we spend that.

Mr. HOPE. There are some private expenditures that you have not included in your statement?

Mr. PEDERSON. There are some private expenditures and there is a certain amount that is not spent under our jurisdiction or supervision. That is not included.

Mr. HOPE. How much do you get from the Federal Government?

Mr. PEDERSON. Our allotment for the fiscal year was \$51,000, as I recall it and the State appropriation was \$101,000 and then the balance is spent by the counties and by individuals.

Mr. HOPE. You probably would not be in favor of Mr. Pace's amendment.

Mr. PEDERSON. Well, I think it would unnecessarily complicate the legislation.

Mr. PACE. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any further statement you desire to make?

Mr. PEDERSON. Yes.

Mr. POAGE. If this bill passes without the Pace amendment, would it probably not mean that the legislation would cut your appropriation by \$75,000? You would have the same amount of money you put up, is that what would happen?

Mr. PEDERSON. I can be positive that the Legislature of Virginia is not going to cut our appropriation for the Department of Public Conservation. There is too much sentiment in the State in favor of protecting those reserves.

Mr. POAGE. I don't think the legislature intends to cut the appropriation but where it will be less than the amount of money that is being spent today. I agree with you that public sentiment wants to protect the forests but I would figure that I could cut that appropriation down to where the amount of money was equal. If your State cut its appropriation down to meet the Federal, there would not be any public outcry against it, and there are not 3 people in Texas out of 6,000,000 that would protest if there was a larger share of Federal money.

Mr. HOPE. Name three.

Mr. POAGE. I could not name the three.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me say here that that is just penalizing the States that have been progressive in fire protection. That is what you are doing.

Mr. PEDERSON. Yes, indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are not putting all the States upon an equal footing.

Mr. PEDERSON. That is right.

Mr. VOORHIS. Let me ask, Mr. Chairman, what would happen to the State of Virginia if the State of Virginia cut their appropriation down to \$91,000? How much Federal money would they get then?

Mr. PACE. Under the amendment as drawn, if they reduce their expenditures, and the witness says no such thing is possible, but if they reduce their expenditures they would get no aid.

Mr. VOORHIS. None at all?

Mr. PACE. None at all.

Mr. VOORHIS. Not even the matching?

Mr. PACE. That is right. You have mentioned the vital need and I thoroughly agree with you, as to forest protection and protection against fire. One of the great problems we have down in my State of Georgia is the destruction of our woodland by the cutting of our trees and no effort being made with regard to reforestation, particularly by the pulpwood companies. They are just cutting everything from 4-inch trees and on up.

Don't you agree with me that regulations of cutting and the requirement of reforestation are just as important and may be more important than fire protection?

Mr. PEDERSON. Mr. Pace, I wouldn't say it was more important. I would say our important problem is fire.

Mr. PACE. I would say it is a little more important because my State is suffering today, from the limited knowledge I have, a great amount of destruction of our forests by cutting, much greater than by fires. I think, too, that our States are all suffering more from the wanton destruction of our woodlands by cutting of 4- and 3-inch trees, just leaving enormous cut-away areas, with no obligation apparently to reforest them or restore them, than anything else; and at the rate we are going in Georgia we are not going to have any woodlands left, and it is not due to fires.

Mr. PEDERSON. Well, that is also true in Virginia.

Mr. POAGE. We have enormous pulp and paper-cutting companies that have sent agencies into every county and they have gone so far as to divide the State into sections. The different companies have an agreement where one company is in one county and another company doesn't go into that county. There is no competitive thing to it at all.

Mr. VOORHIS. You ought to refer that to the Antitrust Division.

Mr. POAGE. We tried to. There is no competition at all. Each company has taken over a section and it goes in there, and in most of the cases there is hardly enough even to cut, and in my State we are suffering more enormous losses through that practice than we are by fire.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the problem here.

Mr. PACE. If you fellows believe in State rights, why don't you go out and exercise such rights?

Mr. POAGE. Well, it is a problem, Mr. Chairman, that has been considered by Mr. Fulmer.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are violating the antitrust laws they should be looked into.

Mr. POAGE. I do not see why the Forest Service should not be as concerned about one as about the other.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Forest Service is helpless in a case like that. It is a case for the Department of Justice.

Mr. POAGE. About denuding the territory, yes, but not in the practice of reforestation.

The CHAIRMAN. I think they are vitally interested in that.

Mr. PEDERSON. We are. That is one of the major problems that concerns the country today, and I think there has been considerable and unjustified overcutting of timberland, and I have gone on record in Virginia for a State law requiring conservative practices.

Mr. PACE. You don't have any such laws?

Mr. PEDERSON. The only law is that we require the planting of seed trees, but that problem is greater than the fire angle.

How can we expect timberland owners to invest their money in good-management practices, to conservatively cut their timber, to leave plenty of timber on the land for future operations, or to plant trees on denuded land unless we can give those timberland owners reasonable assurance that their final harvest is going to be a crop of trees and not a crop of dead snags and ashes?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I just want to say this, as I said in my statement awhile ago: I think the tree butchers in this country have done more harm to the forests of this Nation than any other group, and it is a

crime that we let them do that and not require them to do the reseed-ing and replanting that prevents the running-off of water. Somebody, I say, has been derelict in their duty and I think the States and the Federal Government ought to go as far as they can to protect that very phase, but the States can do a lot more than we can.

Mr. PEDERSON. I don't think there is any question but that we will have State regulation on cutting privately owned timberland.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Well, I think that is true, and you have an extension department, do you not?

Mr. PEDERSON. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is where you can do a lot of good, by educating the people down in the State of the importance of all this. We have a conservation commission in our State which is given very broad powers over timber and game and water, and it is all in the hands of this commission, and we amended our constitution so they had full power and authority and the legislature can't tinker with them, and they make great progress, and they are back of this bill a hundred percent because they know about the future of timber resources in the country.

I am for this bill. It is a step in the right direction, and every dollar spent is going to make many more dollars in years to come.

(The statement submitted by Mr. Pederson is as follows:)

COMMENTS ON SENATE BILL 45 AT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE MEETING BY F. O. PEDERSON, STATE FORESTER OF VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 3, 1943

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I first want to call attention to the fact that I am respectfully requesting the committee to favorably report on Senate bill 45, which increases the authorization of section 3 of the Clarke-McNary law from two and one-half to nine million dollars, not only for the benefit of forest-land owners in Virginia but also in behalf of the National Association of State Foresters. Without a single exception, this particular bill is endorsed and supported by every 1 of the 41 State foresters in the country. For that matter, I believe that every forestry agency in the United States and every agency that is interested in maintaining our forest lands in a more productive condition favor its enactment. Certainly, I believe that any or all agencies having anything to do with forest-land management should support the enactment of the bill because of the satisfactory experience that we have had with the Clarke-McNary pattern of cooperation since the enactment of the law in 1924, and because, without doubt, the greatest obstacle to keeping our forest lands continuously producing merchantable timber crops is widespread uncontrolled fire.

Adequate forest fire control is basic and fundamental to any sound program of forest land use, whether the object of management is timber or pulpwood production, the prevention of soil erosion, the preservation of water supplies for domestic or industrial use, the conservation of game and wildlife, or the development of our recreational resources. As a matter of fact, I would say that adequate protection of our timberlands from fire is so all-important that we may properly designate it as the common denominator of practically all of our conservation programs.

Because of the detailed information which I have about forest conditions and the forest fire problem in Virginia, I am confining my remarks to the needs of the situation in my own State.

The major forest problem in Virginia is essentially a problem involving the wise use of 14,832,000 acres of land, approximately three-fifths of the total land area of the State, that are not suited for any better purpose than for the growing of timber crops. Eighty-nine percent of this forest area, approximately thirteen and a quarter million acres, is in private ownership, and from these private holdings come more than 98 percent of our current cut of forest products. This large area should be dedicated to the continuous production of forest products in order to supply our present and future wood-using in-

dustries with necessary raw materials, to maintain the pay rolls of our woods and mill workers, to produce taxes, freight and other forms of revenue, to conserve our soil and water resources, to protect our valuable game birds and animals, and to administer to our recreational needs.

I say without qualification that the greatest obstacle to the productive use of forest land in Virginia is uncontrolled fire. Each year we have from 2,500 to 5,000 fires reported. Each year fires burn from a hundred thousand to five hundred thousand acres of timberland, depending upon the severity and character of the fire seasons. As a result there are literally hundreds of thousands of acres of brush or wasteland in Virginia that are in this uneconomic and wholly unsatisfactory condition primarily because of the effects of fire. We have large areas on which the forest type has changed or is changing to less desirable species, and we have the failure of our cut-over lands to reproduce satisfactorily with species of commercial value, because of the effects of fire. In our hardwoods, fire scars and heat killing always begin their destructive work, and each succeeding fire leads directly to a burning down of the trees, or it renders the timber susceptible to windthrow and to insect infestations and to decay from fungus diseases. If you will go on burned areas in Virginia, areas that were burned several years ago, you will find only clumps of sprouts, usually of a poor species, but more fire resistant than species of greater commercial value, and you will find dead, worthless trees, briars and other inferior undergrowth.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the forest industries of Virginia at the present time rank second only to textiles in the number of wage earners employed. For instance, they provided employment during the calendar year 1940 to more than 51,000 wage earners, which was about 24 percent of all persons engaged by all industries in the State during that year. During the same year the forest industries in Virginia paid wages in excess of \$39,000,000, which was about 20 percent of the State's total industrial pay roll for the year. Forest products manufactured or cut, including lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, ties, and fuel wood, were valued at \$184,000,000. I merely wish to call attention to some of these facts in order that you may more fully appreciate the major contribution that timber resources of Virginia can and will make to the economic life of our State.

It is because of these economic considerations and because fires, more than any other single agency, will keep our forest lands in an unproductive condition, that I respectfully urge you to support Senate bill 45.

I know that there is considerable criticism, much of it without doubt fully justified, of the present practices of overcutting forest lands. But that is entirely another problem, and at any rate we cannot expect farmers and other timberland owners to invest money in good forest management practices unless and until we can give them at least reasonable assurance that their final harvest will be a crop of trees and not a crop of dead stubs or a crop of ashes.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from my State forester, and I promised to put his views in the record, and I now ask unanimous consent that this letter be incorporated in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. No objection. It is so ordered.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

AMES, IOWA, November 30, 1943.

HON. FRED C. GILCHRIST,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GILCHRIST: I appreciate very much your prompt reply to my telegram of yesterday, and also appreciate the opportunity to give you my views in connection with S. 45, which I understand comes up for consideration of the Committee on Agriculture next Friday.

My principal reason in contacting you in regard to S. 45 is because this measure has to do with the amendment of the so-called Clarke-McNary Act, which was put into effect in 1924. In my opinion, the Clarke-McNary law represents one

of the most effective means of cooperating with the various States in conservation work. The measure provides Federal stimulus, which has been very effective in getting needed conservation work initiated. Iowa has been the recipient of benefits, especially under section 4 of this act, which has to do with cooperative reforestation work. This program in Iowa has been under my general direction from the State's standpoint ever since the enactment of the law, more than 20 years ago. It has been a real help in our conservation program.

In studying S. 45, the purpose of this amendment is to provide additional Federal resources for several of the different sections of the original Clarke-McNary Act, especially in forest-fire protective work. Although the original Clarke-McNary Act made a good start in cooperating in the States in forest-fire protection, yet, the job has been only partially handled. I believe we have come to the time now when the National Government should take the lead in demanding as nearly full protection of our forests from fire as possible. Surely the demands for lumber and other timber products in the present war period have impressed the people of the country that our forests are one of the critical resources which we can ill afford to lose through neglect.

Several years ago, at the request of Congress, an investigation was made which recommended that more adequate Federal appropriation would be needed in order to handle our forest-fire problems. The proposal in S. 45 calls for a Federal fund, which, taken along with the appropriations of the various States, would go a long way toward protecting our forest resources from one of our most destructive agencies—fire.

The proposed amendment also makes provision for a study of our tax laws, which subject has a direct bearing on forest conservation through private initiative. This question is of importance and should be handled from a national viewpoint rather than piecemeal by the various States.

It is further suggested that a study of the possibility of insurance against losses of timber through fire damages may contribute in a large way toward a more conservative handling of the country's forest resources.

I believe that if S. 45 is recommended by the Agricultural Committee and passed by Congress that it will be a definite step toward a program providing for a more satisfactory handling of one of the country's most essential resources.

I hope that you may have an opportunity to look into the merits of this measure at the time you meet with the Agricultural Committee to which the bill has been referred for consideration.

Very truly yours,

G. BILL MACDONALD, *State Forester.*

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if there are no further questions we have another forestry bill set for today, H. R. 1456. That is the companion bill to S. 44, which has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, it would not be possible for Colonel Greeley of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to discuss this fire bill briefly, would it?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think we can have time for him for a few minutes and then he can file a statement.

Mr. WATTS. I am anxious to have you do so because he has come all the way from the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if he came here from the west coast, of course, we want to hear him.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. B. GREELEY, SECRETARY-MANAGER, WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Col. GREELEY. I am W. B. Greeley of Seattle, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to be associated with the Forest Service when this basic legislation was passed and to work with Congressman Clarke and Senator McNary in the studies and consul-

tations which preceded its drafting. For the last 15 years I have been with the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and have had a chance to see the application of this legislation from the other side, from the side of the State and private landowner, and I would like to add to the testimony you have heard.

In Oregon and Washington, at least, and I am sure that this is generally true, such legislation as this does not reduce forest expenditures by the State and private owners. On the other hand, every move in this direction which the Federal Government has made has had the effect of increasing State activity and industrial activity in forestry.

Now in the case of Oregon and Washington, we have State laws that require every forest owner to furnish the basic protection of his property from fire, and the forest owners of those two States who have protection and various forms of fire safety on their land are now expending approximately a million dollars a year for forest protection as against the \$225,000 a year furnished by the Government, and a slightly larger amount appropriated by the two States.

In this increase I do not include the Federal emergency appropriations or the special expenditures for protection which were carried out under the 3-C organization for a good many years, but the net result of this policy by the Federal Government has been to generally increase both State expenditures and private and industrial expenditures for forest-fire fighting, and today in the thirteen-odd-million acres of privately owned forest land in Oregon and Washington there is an average expenditure by the owners of that land of about 7 cents per acre for forest protection.

It comes out of the pockets of the industry, and we realize in that region that forest protection is absolutely the starting point of any kind of forestry. Our coniferous forests are subject to a terrible fire hazard every year, and without completely organized forest protection no form of reforestation would be possible.

The association that I am serving today is working very actively to increase the forestry movement on the part of the private owner. We have launched a movement that we call the west coast tree farms, which is an area whose owner has permanently set it up for growing timber. We have today about 25 of these tree farms with a total in excess of 2,000,000 acres, and the purpose of it is to advise the owners of these tree farms what is necessary to make them successful.

Our first point is all-out protection from forest fires and the standard of good protection, for a tree farm has doubled the present protection that the average land on those two States now receives.

We started out with the proposition that to be a successful tree farmer in our Pacific Northwest you have to be prepared to spend about 15 cents per acre every year for protection, so that the trend in our region generally is steadily to increase the intensity and the expenditure for protection by both State and private forest interests, and this activity for forest service which has now been in effect for some 20 years has been of tremendous value in carrying on that movement in the States and among the private industries of those two States. It is not only a matter of the appropriations, but the practical cooperation and consultation and advice and help in mutually

developing the know-how of forestation, but also one of tremendous interest and tremendous practical value.

I feel this is one of the most constructive things in regard to the Federal Government that it has ever undertaken in practical conservation, and we rely on the estimates of the Forest Service for the new requirements and increase in the authorization, and we feel that the money will be well spent in order to make the job complete and effective, and from the standpoint of our industry in the Pacific Northwest, I can assure you that the private expenditures will go right on increasing with this further help and cooperation from the Federal Government.

Now, gentlemen, we have recently made a study of our whole situation in Oregon and in Washington. We have summarized it in this little report, and I would like to give you a copy of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have it.

Colonel GREELEY. I have enough copies available for all of you gentlemen [handing to members present].

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel GREELEY. May I just add: This is an attempt to State in cold facts what has actually taken place in the last 10 years in the Douglas fir region of Oregon and Washington, and it shows considerable progress. It is still very incomplete but we are moving in the right direction, but general protection from forest fires is absolutely the foundation of that whole thing and unless we can continue to increase and expand the intensity of protection from forest fires, all this would not be possible.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gilchrist raised the question that I thought should have had some more comment in the record at that point, and Mr. Zimmerman touched upon an allied subject. There are companies and people who will strip the timber and not replace it. They are timber vandals, but also I would like to ask this gentleman if he can: Is taxation still entering into the problem of cutting the timber and the problem of replacing the timber, because there are certain counties or areas in the part of the world from which he and I both come—the west coast—in which taxes have been levied, during the depression especially, and it may be difficult for a timber company or individual to preserve the timber standing on the land because it may impose a penalty upon him and, in some instances, work against the planting.

Now, my impression is that that should become a subject of study, and by cooperation with California much of the difficulty can be corrected.

Colonel GREELEY. There has been a substantial correction, sir. It is still a very perplexing problem as to how to change the tax base of our merchantable timber from the ad valorem basis to a yield basis or a harvest basis.

In Oregon and Washington we have been successful in bringing about that change. In the case of the regrowing of forests, that is; in both of those States the owner who is engaged in timber recropping may register his land with the State tax authorities and thereafter pay a very low annual ad valorem tax. Whenever his timber is cut, however, he is obligated to pay a yield tax at the rate of 12½ percent on

the value of the timber at the time of cutting and that has been of great advantage in encouraging the bringing about of the practices which we are working for. In fact, that would not have been possible without that law.

Now, we haven't been able to make much headway in changing over the tax of merchantable timber to a harvesting basis because of the tremendous difficulty involved in county revenue, but we have made that definite change in respect to our new forest, as we find it essential to a timber-growing program in our country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I happened to be out in the States this summer and I was amazed around some sections of Washington to see how they had stripped that country of every tree.

Colonel GREELEY. There has been a great deal of that done.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We traveled 40 miles before we saw one of their native trees, so completely had they been denuded. Now, do you have any regulation as to the marketing of timber or are you doing anything about it, or just slaughter the whole thing, or do you continue to do it just like one of these pictures indicate?

Colonel GREELEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Just a complete denuding of the land of every tree, big and little. Do you still do that?

Colonel GREELEY. There is still too much of that going on but the trend is against it. In the State of Oregon the legislature passed 3 years ago a regulatory measure for the prevention of destructive forest practices. That measure requires that certain minimum conditions in the practice of reseedling when the land is cut be carried on. The law has now had 3 years of life and it has had a very efficient administration by the State Department of Forestry and that period when that type of denudation could take place has now passed. It is passing in the State of Oregon under the control of the State law. It is passing in Washington because of the active program of the industry itself and there we hope to get a State law comparable to that which we now have in Oregon, but do not fail to realize, sir, that a great deal of that denudation that anyone can see who travels the Pacific Northwest is simply the result of forest fires.

I know of a great many tracts where repeated fires have completely denuded the land, but there has been destructive logging by the lumber companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me say, under our present Federal laws we have orderly marking of trees in the national forests.

Any further questions?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Let me ask you this: This is an extremely interesting book and it shows that over one-third of the fires in that area are incendiary fires, does it not?

Colonel GREELEY. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It seems a high percentage.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask Mr. Watts to furnish for the record the contributions made by the respective States and also in another column, the contributions made by the Federal Government to those States. I would like to have it by States if possible.

Mr. WATTS. I have it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

State allotments for forest fire cooperation under section 2 of the Clarke-McNary law

State	Fiscal year 1943— State and private expenditures	Fiscal year 1944—Federal allotments	
		Matched	Un-matched ¹
Alabama	\$176,105	\$117,834	\$53,735
Arkansas	173,178	107,812	24,131
California	2,065,412	682,948	51,738
Colorado	52,266	15,787	—
Connecticut	55,916	24,965	15,000
Delaware	5,529	3,000	4,500
Florida	275,663	179,790	128,801
Georgia	124,113	107,495	54,945
Idaho (north)	157,046	66,010	29,700
Idaho (south)	33,388	16,571	7,700
Illinois	14,355	6,960	7,500
Indiana	34,197	12,950	9,735
Kentucky	21,140	² 29,200	23,150
Louisiana	193,959	107,486	12,195
Maine	88,056	70,826	21,918
Maryland	248,100	21,609	125,200
Massachusetts	143,682	50,985	22,057
Michigan	557,541	221,440	20,000
Minnesota	275,213	137,373	24,232
Mississippi	115,004	78,663	41,710
Missouri	44,483	26,955	21,205
Montana	111,371	43,975	12,000
Nevada	6,125	3,414	—
New Hampshire	70,829	24,517	13,200
New Jersey	167,483	53,223	40,000
New Mexico	11,400	5,339	—
New York	219,856	98,979	17,000
North Carolina	167,111	95,577	87,355
Ohio	28,616	13,648	15,000
Oklahoma	29,319	28,451	—
Oregon	795,381	316,878	386,000
Pennsylvania	313,528	69,646	10,000
Rhode Island	62,837	7,357	5,000
South Carolina	190,655	104,457	82,269
South Dakota	10,615	1,957	—
Tennessee	72,119	57,068	43,965
Texas	96,190	69,864	44,665
Utah	18,220	7,766	1,000
Vermont	40,461	19,525	10,000
Virginia	164,605	51,101	161,260
Washington	1,169,227	414,754	337,750
West Virginia	208,930	52,910	15,000
Wisconsin	315,255	145,186	23,000
Hawaii	3,303	1,117	—
Total allotment to States	—	—	2,003,616
Contingent and reserve for spring season	—	10,000	202,634
Administration and inspection	—	171,235	93,750
Taxation and insurance studies	—	45,000	—
Grand total	9,127,782	4,000,000	2,300,000

¹ The appropriation act for 1944 authorized the expenditure of "not to exceed \$2,300,000"—for fire protection—"on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

² Qualifies through Budget, State having shown availability of State and private money in amount at least equal to Federal allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have Mr. Ovid Butler, executive secretary of the American Forestry Association.

**STATEMENT OF OVID BUTLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I represent the American Forestry Association. Our organization is an association of civilian people of the United States. It is made up of anyone who is interested in promoting conservation and the better management of our forests. It includes groups that are interested from an industrial standpoint, wildlife, soil conservation, water protection, and so forth.

My remarks are going to be very brief. There is one point, however, that I would like to elaborate on for just a moment.

The Clarke-McNary bill, which this bill amends, has been mentioned a good many times. I would like to point out that that bill passed in 1924 was a ticket or principle written by Congress itself which followed an intensive study of forest conditions during 1922 and 1923 by a special committee of the Senate headed by Senator McNary.

It went all over the country into the principal forest regions and studied the whole question of forest management, and I would like to read just about 10 lines from a statement that Senator McNary wrote a few years ago in which he was discussing this whole question of forest-fire protection.

Being chairman of the bill and chairman of the committee which sponsored the bill, it is a very clear statement of what the committee had in mind and how it viewed the forest situation at that time.

It says:

The Clarke-McNary Act is based upon two fundamental things as found by the committee:

The first was the clear necessity of preventing forest fires on State and private lands in order to safeguard resources, principally to justify public and private agencies in investing time and money in conservation work.

Second, was the need of expanding public forests to embrace those lands of watershed value which private endeavor could not be expected to manage on a permanent timber-growing basis.

Further on he said:

If conservation is to become part of the everyday lives of our people, the Government's attitude must be one of cooperation in solving the problem that today surrounds every nonpublic conservation undertaking, but whether the undertaking be private or public this cooperation has its point of beginning in the control of forest fires.

That, gentlemen, is a principle that my organization has stood for for more than 50 years, a principle that we have promoted and endeavored to implant in the people of the United States.

I think it is generally recognized that unless all forest lands can be assured of reasonable protection from fire, we cannot hope that private endeavor will risk funds in long-time growing of timber.

Now, a further point is that unless our public forests have reasonable fire protection the money that the Congress and the States are investing in forest services and forest work will not adequately be protected. Therefore, we offer this bill which is merely an amendment of it basically and accomplishes one purpose and one purpose only, and that is to free the Congress of the authorization restriction

which the Clarke-McNary Act imposed upon it, namely: The appropriation of \$2,500,000.

Now, I might say that when that figure was set up back in 1924 as the limit of the amount that Congress could appropriate from year to year, conservation agencies did not have as good an appraisal of the size of the fire problem that it has today. That undoubtedly and unquestionably no one could foresee the great increase in tourist travel in various areas and the increase in the number of fires started by the public on both private and public lands.

Therefore, this amendment merely places in the hands of Congress the freedom to say, from year to year, whether it will appropriate more than \$2,500,000 under this act.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. BUTLER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it looks as though we will have to adjourn until Tuesday, but we have here this morning some people who would like to testify about H. R. 1456 and S. 44. Mr. Adams has made a trip from New England, and I think we should let him make a brief statement and give him permission to file a written statement if he so desires.

Mr. Adams, we would like to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF SHERMAN ADAMS, LUMBERMAN, LINCOLN, N. H.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, I have no wish to detain the committee and I will confine myself to 10 minutes.

I have come down here from New England and I am not able to appear before your committee on next Tuesday, and I would appreciate an opportunity to say a few words on the measure S. 44 and H. R. 1456. I will not go into the details of the measure but those will be presented, as I understand it, before your committee next week.

I am and have been connected for some 23 years in various industries in the New England area.

We have not made a survey for the continuation of that which this bill is providing for and such a survey has not been initiated in the Northeast, and from where I come, but I feel that this is a very important measure and I will try to show the committee that, by virtue of an inventory which has been initiated, these various services should be completed.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I think the manner and the extent that we use our land and the usage and care with which we take advantage of our resources is one of the most important things, and we ought to do that if for no other reason than that the forest land in the northeast area amounts to three-fifths of the land area, in New England to two-thirds of the land area, and in New Hampshire I believe it comes somewhere to about four-fifths of the land area, and I think there are reasons, Mr. Chairman, why the forest survey that has been initiated is as important to the northeast region as it is to any other region.

I would like to say briefly that there are some fifty-seven million acres of forest land in the northeastern area of the six-hundred-and-thirty-odd-million acres in this country. We have operations up there

that produce 6 percent of the lumber, something like 15 percent of the pulpwood, and in spite of the fact that we produce our proportionate share of forest products that are produced by the forests of this country, our production is characterized by a substantial depletion in our sawmill reserves.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that there are certain inherent responsibilities in the people owning land, and in the last analysis, I believe that the Federal Government should see to it that there is some reasonable security to be expected from the forest products of those lands. What those responsibilities are, cannot be determined in my opinion unless we know what is occurring on the land.

Measures to insure the continued consistent production of forest products from those lands cannot be known unless we know what is on the land, what our rate of growth is, what our rate of depletion is, and so forth, and that is the fundamental thing that is to be determined.

Mr. Chairman, in 1942, in the Northeast we consumed 4,000,000,000 feet. That is, 4,000,000,000 board feet of lumber in the northeastern region. A board foot is a piece of lumber 1 foot long, 1 foot wide and 1 inch thick. We marketed our own production amounting to about a billion and three-quarters board feet but we used of that in our region, about a billion and a half board feet and we were able to provide what was required in our own bailiwick about 37½ percent; the rest we imported. I think, Mr. Chairman, that our situation in our own State of New Hampshire is typical of the forest situation in the northeast region and I want to take 2 or 3 minutes to give you a picture of our situation in the State of New Hampshire as indicative of the situation in the entire northeastern region.

We have about 6,000,000 acres in the entire State. At the time of the Proprietors' Grant originally set up it was something like 5,775,000 acres in timberland.

Along about 1830 or 1850 the forest acreage was reduced to something like 2,750,000 acres due to the fact that the primary use of that land in New Hampshire was for agriculture. Since that time forest acreage has increased to 4,445,000 acres.

In 1938, the Forest Service made a spot check of our forest resources in our State. They figured that at that time we had something like six-billion-one-hundred million-odd of board feet. That was an opinion on their part. There was and there has been no forest inventory that has ever been taken of New Hampshire, no systematic forest inventory, nor has there been any forest inventory of the northeastern region.

In 1938, we had a very serious windstorm in New Hampshire, hurricane that destroyed a very substantial portion of the mature growth, not only in New Hampshire, but in the northeastern region and it was my opinion that up to 1941 our forest reserve in New Hampshire was depleted, including the cutting, something like 5,000,000 board feet. That is my personal opinion from my personal observation.

We consumed in 1941—the year previous—about a half million cords of pulpwood in New Hampshire. That is roughly 250,000,000 board feet, and we consumed in lumber about 255,000,000 board feet, and altogether there was a total production of about 525,000,000 board feet, but of the four-million-odd acres of forest land which we have today,

there is only about half of that or something like two million and a quarter acres in New Hampshire that is in productive condition.

In other words, there is about half of it that is producing something that is going to be of value to the people; which means that the rest of it will have to be rehabilitated and regenerated.

We have been considering for some time what the forest policy of our State ought to be, considering these various factors. We have not only considered it, but other States as well are considering it. We don't have the information at the present time to know what our forest policy ought to be and how to proceed to overcome the depleted situation of our State and the other States in the Northeast. We are, however, actively considering this thing, whether or not we should raise \$30,000 for getting precisely this information but we have neither the personnel nor the facilities available to the Forest Service in getting this information.

Now, we see, Mr. Chairman, in the horizon, some very definite indications in regard to the public interests as it affects public lands, and many of us are concerned with the problem. We think we are going to be able to handle it in large measure ourselves, but we do believe that this thing is essential, and we think we ought to have the forest survey that has been initiated in our northeastern territory and particularly in our State, so we can proceed with a reasonable degree of intelligence in trying to solve our problem.

We hope that you will help us.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you. If you desire, you have permission to extend your remarks by filing a statement.

Mr. PACE. Just one question.

Mr. ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. PACE. You are directing your remarks to section 9 of the McNary Act?

Mr. ADAMS. I believe so.

Mr. PACE. Has the total of \$3,000,000 been expended?

Mr. ADAMS. As I say, I am not here to testify about the act itself and about the history of the act. That testimony, I assume, will be adduced next Tuesday by men who are more familiar with it than I.

Mr. PACE. You are just showing the needs of it?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is adjourned until next Tuesday.

(Whereupon, the committee took an adjournment at 12:15 p. m. until Tuesday, December 7, 1943.)

FORESTRY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., the Honorable John W. Flannagan (acting chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We have up for consideration this morning S. 44, introduced by Senator McNary, and H. R. 1456, introduced by Congressman Randolph. Congressman Randolph is present this morning and desires to make a short statement.

We will hear from Dr. Watts.

(The bill under discussion is as follows:)

[H. R. 1456, 78th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to complete and keep current for the United States the forest survey authorized and directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 699, 702; 16 U. S. C. 58), said section is hereby amended to provide that the annual authorized appropriations therefor shall be on the same basis as are appropriation authorizations for carrying out the purpose of other sections of said Act as provided in section 1 thereof and by removing the limitation on the total Federal appropriation.

STATEMENT OF LYLE F. WATTS, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think perhaps I had first better clear up just what the legislation is under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. In doing that, I think you should tell the committee just what can be done under the present legislation, what changes you desire, and why you need those changes.

Mr. WATTS. The McSweeney-McNary Act was passed on May 22, 1928, and is known as the charter for Federal research in this country. The act was made up of 10 sections: The first section stated the general purpose of the act as set forth more specifically in the following sections:

Section 2 of the bill provided for research in forest management, with an authorization of \$1,000,000 a year.

Section 3, investigations of forest-tree diseases, with an authorization of \$250,000 a year.

Section 4 investigations of forest insects, with an authorization of \$350,000 a year.

Section 5 investigations of forest wildlife, with an authorization of \$150,000 a year.

Section 6, investigations of forest fire weather, with an authorization of \$50,000 a year.

Section 7, investigations of forest range resources, with an authorization of \$275,000 a year.

Section 8, forest products investigations, with an authorization of \$1,050,000 a year.

Section 9 carried an authorization for a Nation-wide survey of the forest resources of this country. It differed from the balance of the bill in that it not only limited the annual authorization to \$250,000 a year, but it also placed a limit of \$3,000,000 on the total appropriation for the project.

Section 10, forest economics investigations, with an authorization of \$250,000 a year.

The act provides for the removal of the annual limitations in 1938 and for the appropriation of such annual amounts as may thereafter be necessary for these sections.

Now, the purposes of this project are four: First, an inventory of the area, location, and condition of forest lands, and of the quality, kind, and quantity of the timber on the land; second, a determination of the rate of growth of our forests, by types, regions, and species; third, a determination of the rate at which our timber is being depleted by cutting and by fire, by insects, diseases, and so on; fourth, a determination of the current and probable future requirements for forest products for all purposes and uses.

As has been stated, the forest survey started in 1930, 2 years after the McSweeney-McNary bill passed. It has been carried on annually since that time, and some 300,000,000 acres of the 630,000,000 acres have been covered by the survey at a cost of approximately 1.6 cents per acre. That is less than the cost of a 2-cent stamp per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$3,000,000 authorized, how much has been spent?

Mr. WATTS. Of the \$3,000,000 authorized, at the end of this year \$2,707,313 will have been used, leaving less than \$300,000 for future appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you think it will take to make the survey?

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can answer that best in this way: We think the cost to complete the first survey, the additional cost will be about 3½ million dollars. The length of time it will take will depend upon the amount of the appropriation. It can be done in an orderly way in 6 to 8 years, or, if the appropriations are small, it would have to be spread over many years. The total cost to complete the job will be about 3½ million dollars, or approximately 1 cent per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be in addition to the \$3,000,000 already authorized?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the total cost would be in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, plus.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct?

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir; and the total for the whole survey would be about a cent an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it require to continue the work from year to year? There is a limitation of \$250,000. Is that limitation unreasonable?

Mr. WATTS. The limitation of \$250,000, in my judgment, will continue the work for entirely too long a period. We, as a matter of fact, after having completed the original survey, to get the real benefits from it, would have to keep it current. We don't want to make the original survey, and then when it is completed, just forget about it. We have to make the original survey, and my judgment is that the cost of keeping it current in the most usable shape for the public and industry generally will be about \$250,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to keep it current?

Mr. WATTS. After it is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean after the survey is made you will need around \$250,000 a year to keep the surveys completed?

Mr. WATTS. That is right, because we have to continually resurvey areas that have been cut over, analyze all records on growth, production, losses, requirements, and so forth, and make those analyses so that we can keep a current and reliable record of the condition, ownership, and volumes of timber permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. This amendment as drawn is more or less without a limitation, is it not?

Mr. WATTS. Yes. That to me is a desirable way to draw legislation. So far as we are concerned possibly there should be an annual limitation, but it ought in my judgment be much higher than \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about having an over-all limitation?

Mr. WATTS. I would rather not have it. As stated, we think we can finish the job for three and a half million additional. If we had to have an over-all limitation for this phase of the work, that figure would be as good as any. I would rather not have it. If you wanted to say that the survey should be finished in around 6 to 8 years, and recognizing the need for keeping the information current, I would say that an annual authorization of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$750,000 a year would be necessary to accomplish that result.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think there should be some over-all limitation?

Mr. WATTS. Not so far as the maintenance, and the job of keeping that information usable over the years, because that will run on as a permanent thing, just as in Agriculture we all of the time collect records as to crop production and as to the need for various commodities, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand this resolution, you are asking us to, more or less, give you a blanket authorization, and then you would have to go, of course, before the Appropriation Committee, here and in the Senate, each year, and thresh out just what amount you could get from those committees. I doubt the wisdom of legislating in that manner. When it comes to authorizations I think the Congress ought to know more or less what it is doing.

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't believe we can get the bill through the House with just a blanket authorization.

Mr. WATTS. If we were to put a limitation—

The CHAIRMAN. For that reason I believe you ought to furnish the committee some figures as to what the over-all cost is going to be and what part of that amount can be economically used from year to year.

Mr. WATTS. We will be very glad to do that. It will be in line with the figures I have given you this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to furnish those figures now?

Mr. WATTS. The figures that I have used are that the total cost for the initial job will be an additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Three and a half million. You would then want authorized an additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, and if we were to put a limitation on the use of that fund from year to year, what would you say the limitation should be?

Mr. WATTS. My suggestion would be that the limitation should be \$750,000 a year, so that the job could be completed in about 6 years. And in that, recognition would be given to the need of keeping the survey current—the resurvey work that will be carried on indefinitely.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to draft the amendment in such a way that you would have some current funds annually until the general survey has been made.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks to me as if this would have to be redrafted.

Mr. WATTS. That, I think, would best be left as is the rest of the bill. For the other eight items the bill reads that the amounts specified in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of this act are authorized to be appropriated up to and including the fiscal year 1938, and such annual appropriations as may thereafter be necessary to carry out the provisions of said sections are hereby authorized. The maintenance part of it I think might well be handled in the same way. It would be up to Congress as to what they appropriate.

Mr. PACE. Dr. Watts, don't you think that really the survey you have made up to now is going to be absolutely worthless the day peace comes?

Mr. WATTS. No; not by any means. One of the other speakers this morning I am sure will discuss that. There [indicating] for example, is a map of western Washington. We are keeping that current. It shows the forest situation in western Washington in a very, very excellent way.

Mr. PACE. I mean this, Dr. Watts; the great problem today is getting enough timber to carry on this war.

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. And they are getting it in every State in this Union, and certainly, if you have a sufficient force to keep up with the cutting, why do you need any more survey?

Mr. WATTS. As a matter of fact, at the present time, and for the past 3 years, we have been doing very little on that phase of the forest survey. The bulk of our money for the past 3 years has been going into a determination of the requirements for forest products, and so forth, and that has been for the benefit of the war agencies. I mean, that seems to be our main job now.

Mr. PACE. And the War Department has given you several millions to do that.

Mr. WATTS. Well, no. We are putting in the Forest Survey money and the War Production Board is putting in about \$280,000 for that specific job.

Mr. PACE. I know, Mr. Watts, but we have a Budget letter, dated March 22, which states—this is from the acting director—

It is the feeling of this office that the War and Navy appropriation, rather than that of Agriculture should bear such expense, and the War Department has agreed to provide approximately \$2,750,000 or such other amount as may be necessary.

Now, you are not asserting that you are not getting \$300,000 from the Army and Navy Departments, to advise the airplane concerns and all the other users of lumber where to get their lumber?

Mr. WATTS. No; the bulk of that money you are speaking of there, Congressman Pace, may be that appropriated for the very scientific research at the Madison laboratory.

Mr. PACE. The point I am making is this—and I believe I am right on it, unless you can change my mind. Give me a minute on it, will you? The survey you have made and the survey you wish to make this year would be absolutely worthless the day this war is over, on account of such an enormous cutting of timber, that you are getting the money you need for your present requirements through the different war agencies, and it seems to me the things you wish to do, and what this committee should do, is to suspend this survey until the war is over and then make an up-to-date survey of what timber resources are left after the war. In that connection your department has a total of about \$50,000,000, has it not?

Mr. WATTS. Well, I am not sure as to the amount. I can get the figures on that.

Mr. PACE. You have got what looks to me like a lot of duplication: Private forests and cooperation gets \$114,000; forest management, \$556,000; range investigation, \$256,000; forest products, \$1,000,000—\$1,000,000, and you said the thing you are doing mainly apply to products for war manufacture; forest surveys, \$140,000—you asked for \$250,000; forest economics, \$192,000; forest influences, \$133,000.

That is all beside the \$4,000,000 that they give you to fight fires; that is beside the \$4,000,000 additional emergency appropriation they gave you to fight fires. Whatever is necessary to preserve the forests of this Nation I am for, but it seems to me if we authorize you next year to spend money for the Forest Survey we are absolutely throwing money away, since you are receiving from the war agencies millions of dollars to give them the information they need about where they can find spruce, where they can find this and where they can find that. Certainly you have several millions of dollars to do that.

Mr. WATTS. Well, actually, Mr. Pace, the War Department and the Navy Department and the other agencies are furnishing us money for certain very specific things. For this particular item as to the requirements, production problems, and supplies of forest products, the appropriation or the allocation that they are getting is \$280,000, that comes from the War Production Board—\$280,000, plus the \$140,000 which the Congress appropriated for the forest survey is going into this project of furnishing war agencies with the information as

to the requirements and production of timber, by species and so on.

Mr. PACE. What is this one million for forest products?

Mr. WATTS. That is for research in new uses of wood at the Madison laboratory, almost all of it. It hasn't anything to do with this, which is something else. That is for the financing of the Madison laboratory.

Mr. PACE. I have before me here the hearings before the Appropriations Committee, which I have read with very deep interest. It appears that you have about \$52,000,000 to administer in dealing with forests.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. PACE. It does seem to me, although I may be entirely wrong, that during this war, if you are administering \$52,000,000, you necessarily have several thousand employees. You have men out in the woods watching for fires. Why they can't make a survey while they are walking around the woods, I can't understand.

Mr. WATTS. Well, I do.

Mr. PACE. Well, maybe so. I hope you can convince me. You have thousands of employees all over this Nation, and you are spending \$52,000,000. I still insist any survey you make today is going to be absolutely worthless when this war is over. It is not going to be up to date on whatever you have done in my State, and you will have to go back and make a resurvey of the whole thing. The only point I am asking about now is, and I think I am reflecting the views of the people to whom you are going to have to go to get the money, because they tell me very definitely they are not going to regard this survey as a war measure—and I can tell you I think very definitely this is an activity that can be suspended until the war is over, and then, so far as I am concerned, I would give you a million dollars a year until you finish the job. I think you would be throwing the money away now.

Mr. WATTS. Actually we will not be doing much work on that phase of the forest survey during the war. Whatever money we get during the war, through appropriations, it is our expectation that that money will very largely go to provide information that our war agencies need as to the production and requirements of the times.

Mr. VOORHIS. How much has the War Production Board furnished you for that work?

Mr. WATTS. May I ask Mr. Forsling to answer that? He has had that in charge.

Mr. FORSLING. The War Production Board has allocated \$280,000 a year. We are spending approximately an equal amount, \$140,000 of which, this year, comes out of the item "Forest survey," which relates to this bill which is under consideration here today.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me get this in the record. As I understand it, the funds furnished by the War Department are not being used to make this survey contemplated by section 9 of the McNary bill.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an entirely different appropriation. Now, Mr. Pace asked why these forest wardens could not be making this survey, and this, that, and the other. Those people are not competent to make a forest survey; is that right?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes a technical man to make a forest survey?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct, and they are busy, anyway, with their own job of protecting the forests.

Mr. PACE. To get the record straight, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman just stated that even the \$140,000 they got this year for the survey is not being used for the survey.

Mr. WATTS. It is being used for one phase of this project.

Mr. FORSLING. May I explain that? We used to cover new territory each year. The last State covered was the State of Virginia. But when the war came on and there grew up this need for the location of various species of timber for various purposes, such as aircraft and ship timbers, and so on, we were requested to assist as a regular part of our work on the survey—and the organization is well qualified both to supply this information and to assist the War Production Board in other ways in securing information on the rate of production and factors affecting production, why production was falling off, or was not increasing in places where it was needed—so the natural thing to do was to use these men that were engaged on the forest survey, supplemented with funds from the War Production Board to supply this specific information that the War Production Board needed in planning its production program. Now, as one part of our wartime job, we are endeavoring to keep current the information for the area already surveyed, so we will not get too far behind on our records, and we are keeping them as near current as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you keep the survey current, none of this work will be lost?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. FORSLING. If we don't keep it current, our survey will all be lost.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. HOPE. I think possibly the question I intended to ask has been covered. I just want to get this clear in the record. What Mr. Pace said awhile ago seems to me to be true, so far as the value of your service is concerned, if you are not keeping it current. If you are keeping it current, there doesn't seem to me to be very much merit to his contention that it will be useless after the war.

Mr. WATTS. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. HOPE. You are keeping it current—

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You get frequent reports, do you not, as to the cutting of lumber in the national forests and other areas throughout the United States?

Mr. WATTS. We do.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And you can therefore be in a position at any time to make an estimate as to the amount of timber available of the different kinds?

Mr. WATTS. So far as we have an overall estimate. Only half the forests, as I have said, have been covered by the basic survey.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In privately owned areas do they make reports to you of the cuttings that are taking place?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; both by way of surveys and maps.

Mr. VOORHIS. I am not familiar with the act you are operating under now. I notice this bill, H. R. 1456, authorizes "to complete and keep

current." Does the present legislation authorize you to keep it current?

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS. There is no change so far as that is concerned?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. That is correct?

Mr. WATTS. Yes; I think it is, but I would like to check the exact wording.

Mr. FORSLING. It doesn't specify in so many words. To quote from the act the last sentence—

* * * including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands therein and all such other factors as may be necessary in determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States.

Mr. HOPE. You have interpreted that to mean, I assume, because you have been keeping it current, that that meant when you finished your survey it should be a complete survey, brought up to date, as of the date you completed it?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. And on that theory you have been keeping it current as you go along?

Mr. FORSLING. That is right, sir.

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. You have this additional language in the proposed legislation for the purpose of authorizing you to keep it current after you complete the survey, is that correct?

Mr. FORSLING. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. Does the gentleman think it is absolutely necessary to add that language to keep it current? Because it is very apparent in section 9, where it fixes an absolute stop on the expenditure of money, when you have expended \$3,000,000 there certainly would be nothing with which to keep it current.

Mr. HOPE. I think that is correct. The point I was interested in was to know whether they construed the present language as authorizing them to keep it current as they go along. Otherwise it would seem to me they need additional language.

Mr. POAGE. This bill is very peculiar in the way of phrasing. It doesn't say what the law is going to be when you get through here, except it says we are going to amend the existing law by making certain provisions like other provisions, and by removing the limitation on Federal appropriations. When you do that, how is it going to read?

Mr. HOPE. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman. I think this will have to be rewritten so that we will know what is going to be done.

Mr. WATTS. We can furnish you language which will place a limit on the authorization under this section, if that is your desire. We can do that.

Mr. HOPE. I think what we should do—I don't know whether the limitation should be there or not—but I think we should draft it along the same line as S. 45, and restate it with the changes in that you want to include.

Mr. POAGE. It is where there are any number of changes, and where there is a change in the amount.

Mr. HOPE. Don't you think, generally speaking, that would be preferable?

Mr. VOORHIS. I just wanted to ask—Mr. Pace mentioned the fact that the Forest Service is spending \$52,000,000 a year. What does that have to do with this survey proposition? How much of that are you spending on the survey, and how much on other things?

Mr. WATTS. All we are spending out of our forest-survey allotment under this heading is the \$140,000 that was appropriated for this project. The \$50,000,000 includes cooperation in the protection of private land, cooperation in production of nursery stock for use on farms, and all the costs of administration of timber sales on national forests and a great list of duties which the Forest Service is responsible for, and for this particular item, all that we spent on that is \$140,000, and that very largely for those features which at the present time are so badly and urgently needed for the carrying on of the war. Incidentally, included in the \$52,000,000 is about \$13,000,000 for the guayule rubber project, in the production of rubber, which is quite apart from the work we are doing in the protecting, developing, and growing of forests in the United States.

Mr. VOORHIS. You are using, however, about \$140,000 on this basic forest survey; is that right?

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VOORHIS. How much did you spend before the war?

Mr. WATTS. Never more than \$250,000.

Mr. VOORHIS. And now you are spending somewhat less than that. But you are actually spending more because the War Production Board has given you some money; is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. That is right; and it is largely for these requirements of production.

Mr. VOORHIS. As I understand it, your own money is being used together with that money, and all your survey work is being done with the view of giving the specific and immediately needed information, rather than from the standpoint of a long-range survey.

Mr. WATTS. Excepting that the information we are acquiring on timber production and on timber requirements for the War Production Board is being used by the Forest Service for keeping the work already done reasonably current.

Mr. VOORHIS. How much does that take?

Mr. FORSLING. It amounts to the equivalent of practically all the \$140,000.

Mr. VOORHIS. Then, in other words, you are spending all your own money to keep your survey current, you are spending the War Production Board's money getting the information needed for the war; is that right?

Mr. WATTS. Yes. It amounts substantially to that although the two jobs are all tied in together.

Mr. VOORHIS. If this bill were not passed, suppose we did not pass H. R. 1456, what kind of shape would you be in then?

Mr. WATTS. Congress might appropriate for the next fiscal year about \$293,000, if they wanted to. I mean that would be the limit, and when that limit is reached, the entire forest-survey project would have to be closed out. I mean, we would just have to liquidate it, and that would be most unfortunate.

Mr. VOORHIS. Just a minute. Do you mean to say that \$293,000 would use up the entire authorization for all time?

Mr. WATTS. For all time.

Mr. VOORHIS. Not just for the next year?

Mr. WATTS. No; for all time.

Mr. VOORHIS. That is, as soon as Congress appropriated \$293,000 more for this purpose, then there has to be another authorization anyway, if you are to continue this survey?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS. Then, as I get the picture, the purpose of this bill is to get the authorization so that you can have some assurance that you can continue this survey work in the future. Is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS. But it will not materially alter the work you are doing—the work you are going to do during the war.

Mr. WATTS. Not in the least.

Mr. VOORHIS. In other words, you won't do any more work on this survey during the war than you are doing now, even if this bill is passed?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. You mentioned a subject I wanted to ask you about. You said that \$13,000,000 of this \$52,000,000 was for the guayule project. Isn't it a fact that about half that money or maybe more than that was never spent and was actually turned back to the Treasury, and that you haven't got anything for guayule now?

Mr. WATTS. I would like Mr. Granger to answer that question. He knows more about that than I do.

Mr. GRANGER. That \$13,000,000 is in process of being spent now. What was turned back to the Treasury was something over \$7,000,000 left over from previous appropriations, appropriations covering previous fiscal years.

Mr. POAGE. You haven't any money to carry on the project with now?

Mr. GRANGER. We have money to carry on the project that was authorized at the time the current year's appropriations were made, but what we lack now is money to carry out the larger program which we have been asked to undertake by the Rubber Director.

Mr. POAGE. Wait a minute. A year and a half ago this committee had before it legislation to purchase the property of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., and we did purchase the property of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., a large corporation in California. We purchased all the seeds of the guayule plant in the world, I suppose, and we authorized the planting of test plots wherever you folks felt there was a reasonable chance of making a successful test. Now, as I understand it, you have planted two or three hundred acres in the State of Texas so far, as we are just ready to try a whole lot more, and you have got the plants on hand. That is right, is it not—you have the plants on hand now?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. POAGE. But you haven't any money to put them out. Am I right on that?

Mr. GRANGER. You are right about that.

Mr. POAGE. And the plants are going to waste if you don't get them out this winter, as I understand it.

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. They have got to be planted between now and March, have they not, in order to use that great volume of plants? And you have many other things; you built nurseries down in Texas, and put in pipes and that sort of stuff, and you are not using it.

Mr. GRANGER. The reason we are not using it is that it was installed in anticipation of the larger program for which we have no funds.

Mr. POAGE. You had the money at one time for that program. The present plan is a cut-down plan, is it not, due to the recommendation of the Rubber Director last March.

Mr. GRANGER. That is right; the present program is considerably shrunk from what we were once asked to do.

Mr. POAGE. And it was cut down, as I understand it, because the then Rubber Director decided that possibly we could get the rubber we needed from our good neighbors in Central and South America, and we should not offend anybody by growing anything ourselves, but we should import everything we intended to use, rather than try to grow anything in the United States. Is that the philosophy on which we failed to develop this program?

Mr. GRANGER. When the Rubber Director first asked us to hold in abeyance part of the appropriation recommendations we were about to make for the project, it was, as I understand it, because he was not sure how rapidly or how successfully the synthetic program would develop, and how much rubber would be available from foreign sources, and while that was still held in abeyance, along came the question of whether we should take land that could be used to grow food and grow guayule rubber on that, and the combination of those two things resulted in the shrinking of the project to its present size which calls for \$13,000,000 during the present fiscal year. Subsequently, however, the Rubber Director, having refreshed his opinion on what the rubber outlook might be felt he would like to extend the program substantially above the present dimensions, and that is the reason we asked for a deficiency appropriation, which is going through the congressional processes now.

Mr. POAGE. And which did not get anywhere in the House.

Mr. GRANGER. No, but the Senate subcommittee, and I think the full committee has approved that item and it will eventually get back to the House, I hope.

Mr. POAGE. I hope so, too. Let me ask you this question. Suppose you don't get that money, or even if you do, what are you going to do with all these seeds and all this nursery stock we have on hand? Can you sell some of that to private individuals?

Mr. GRANGER. There are several things we might do with those plants.

Mr. POAGE. You have to do something practical, and pretty quickly. You can't make up your mind today and actually get the program at work too soon to get these plants out.

Mr. GRANGER. We can either sell some of these plants to people going ahead with a program in Mexico. I doubt if we could sell many of them.

Mr. POAGE. What are you getting for those plants in Mexico?

Mr. GRANGER. I can't tell you the exact figure, but we sold them some plants down there at what it cost us to produce them.

Mr. POAGE. That was the General Tire & Rubber Co. down there?

Mr. GRANGER. No, the Intercontinental Rubber Co.

Mr. POAGE. The General Tire is also operating down there, I understand.

Mr. GRANGER. Not yet, I believe.

Mr. POAGE. Will you sell those plants on this same basis to anybody who wants them in the United States?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. POAGE. Have you any idea what they did cost?

Mr. GRANGER. Around \$5 a thousand plants.

Mr. POAGE. That is pretty high. You plant about 8,000 to the acre, I understand.

Mr. GRANGER. About 11,000. The cost is less now than it was when we sold the first plants.

Mr. POAGE. What about seed? Can you sell seed?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, we have a lot of seed we could sell.

Mr. POAGE. Do you sell with it the method to make it sprout? The seed isn't worth anything unless you can make it sprout.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; we sell all the secrets. A third thing we might do, is to keep these plants in the nursery until they get big enough to put through the factory and get some rubber out of them. That would be a rather doubtful procedure on the cost side, because the nursery rental is rather high, and we might not get enough out of it to justify operating the nursery a couple of years longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Poage, we are not dealing with guayule rubber in this bill.

Mr. POAGE. I think that the guayule question is rather important.

The CHAIRMAN. I think so, too, but it is not in here.

Mr. POAGE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. We will get back on the bill and then if you have further question to ask when we have concluded, you may do so.

Mr. HALL. Dr. Watts, you are aware that in time of war we are often inclined to exploit our resources and so forth and go ahead and try to do a lot of things. You will recall in the First World War we did a lot of manufacturing of ships and so forth out of green lumber, and various articles that had no value whatsoever after the war. Will this survey in the case of forests contemplate the elimination of waste by recommendations on your part? Do you have any facilities to recommend, we will say, the avoiding of certain wastes of various kinds, by denuding certain lots, we will say, and saving others that you think might be more useful? In other words, so that we can enter upon this entire program intelligently and conduct our forest resources in a rational manner?

Mr. WATTS. Congressman Hill, the problem which you bring up is one that is of tremendous importance, insofar as the forest survey is concerned. As you can see from the presentation so far, it is primarily a fact-finding project. However, in writing our reports by counties and by State, and by regions, those facts are accompanied by recommendations as to the possible or desirable program for keeping our forest lands fully productive.

Mr. HALL. You see my point?

Mr. WATTS. I do.

Mr. HALL. I hate to see the United States Government get into a program—well, we are already in it—a program of war manufacture

where we will waste our natural resources. I think one of the greatest things we have, one of our greatest assets, is our forest land.

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. Our forest preserves, and so forth, and my interest in your survey is solely to ask you if you feel we have saved a great deal in the way of our national resources and in providing for our future so far as the forest growth is concerned.

Mr. WATTS. I think that the survey is absolutely essential to working out the program which you suggest, and we do have to have the facts in order to work out the program.

Mr. HALL. Thank you.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I think I have presented about all I have in mind. The forest survey is, in my judgment, a tremendously important instrument in bringing about the practice of good forestry in this country. The authorization under which we are working is so nearly exhausted that we need this legislation we are talking about only in order that we may approach it on a wise basis. Otherwise we go into the next fiscal year on the basis of liquidating the project. I think it is very desirable that the action proposed here be taken, and if it is your wish we will furnish you with language having to do with limitation in the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like you to do that, and we can take that up when we take the bill up in executive session.

Mr. WATTS. We will be glad to do that.

Mr. PACE. Dr. Watts, in that connection, if Congress doesn't give you any more money than it gave you this year for the next 2 years, you would still have ample authorization for 2 more years, because you stated there was still a balance of \$293,000. They gave you \$140,000 this year. If they gave you the same amount for the next 2 years, you will have consumed only \$280,000 of the \$293,000, so I do not exactly grasp the idea of the emergency.

Mr. WATTS. Actually, we would hope that the Congress would give us more than the \$140,000. Last year the Bureau of the Budget approved \$200,000.

Mr. PACE. But they don't do the appropriating.

Mr. WATTS. I know they don't.

Mr. PACE. Dr. Watts, last year you had about \$203,000 for the fiscal year?

Mr. WATTS. Yes, sir; this year \$140,000.

Mr. PACE. You stated to the committee you expended that on the survey and the survey alone. Is that correct?

Mr. WATTS. On the various phases of the survey; that is correct.

Mr. PACE. Was that in new surveys or in keeping old surveys current?

Mr. WATTS. In keeping the old survey current and in the phases having to do with the production and the requirements for forest products.

Mr. PACE. Which is not a survey.

Mr. WATTS. Yes; it is one of the phases of the survey.

Mr. PACE. Will you file with the committee, today, if you can, not to be incorporated in the hearings, but for the information of the committee, the surveys you made in expending that \$200,000? A report of what you did, the surveys you made and so forth. Can you give us that today?

Mr. WATTS. What year are you talking about?

Mr. PACE. I am talking about the money you have already spent for 1943, the \$202,629 that was appropriated to you for the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. WATTS. That is the last full year?

Mr. PACE. That is right. That money has been spent. You are now spending, I presume, the \$140,000.

Mr. WATTS. We can get that for you.

Mr. PACE. I want a report on the surveys you have made. In other words, I want the report that is already prepared. What do you do with these reports when you prepare them?

Mr. WATTS. You mean the report of the expenditure of the money?

Mr. PACE. On the survey you make. What do you do with them, just file them away?

Mr. WATTS. No; they are used by many, many different people.

Mr. PACE. All right. That is what I want, the surveys that you made, and have furnished to the industry and the timber people and everybody else, the surveys that you made in expending the \$202,629 that was appropriated for the survey in the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. FORSLING. Mr. Chairman, may I explain or qualify that question just a little bit? During the fiscal year 1943 we issued a number of reports on the regular surveys that were in the course of preparation. Some have come out in this last fiscal year. But other than that, all of our work went into the supplying of specific information to the War Production Board.

Mr. PACE. That is the point I have been making, and you have been denying it—that every dime of this money has been going for war work and not for surveys. And now you said that.

Mr. FORSLING. It is a part of the survey. Supplying information is the whole object of the survey. And during the last two years, preceding this fiscal year, the work was aimed in that direction, of keeping this current and supplying information to the War Production Board.

Mr. PACE. I want you to file with the committee a statement showing the expenditure of this \$202,629, and file with the committee every report that you prepared to the War Production Board, the Army, the Navy, private interests, private timber holders, as the outgrowth of your expenditure of that \$202,000.

Mr. FORSLING. That will be a very large number of reports, currently spread over monthly and quarterly periods, and current correspondence back and forth on filling the particular requests of the War Production Board. I will be very glad to supply as many of these as I can, but we can't get that information to you today.

Mr. HOPE. May I ask the gentleman—you don't mean that it is to become a part of the record?

Mr. PACE. No; no. I have stated that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure Mr. Watts will furnish us with any information that they have, and in connection with your appearance here, at the conclusion of your testimony, may I say that in my opinion the Forest Service is the most efficient department we have in the Federal Government, and it does more good with less money than any other department.

Mr. WATTS. That is very kind of you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, A MEMBER OF
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of bringing to your attention H. R. 1456, which is a companion bill to that pending in the Senate introduced by Mr. McNary, of Oregon.

I am furnishing as a part of my statement a map, which I believe will be of interest to you.

(The map in question is on file with the committee.)

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced an amendment to H. R. 1456, which has to do with the national forest survey. It, of course, relates to section 9, of the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22, 1928, which authorizes a Nation-wide forest survey in the United States and provides for an authorization for appropriations to continue the work.

Unlike the other sections of the act, section 9, to which this amendment would go, contains a restrictive financial limitation. Its purpose is to remove this restriction and place this section on the same basis as the other sections of the act, and thereby make possible the completion of this forest survey.

The forests in my own State of West Virginia have not yet been inventoried. This act was passed several years ago, as we know, and work started in 1930 on a limited scale, but our total forest land is by no means covered by this inventory. It is an enormous undertaking because forests cover some 600,000,000 acres in the United States, or approximately one-third of our continental confines. This survey, which studies all forest land, not only public but private, is progressing too slowly. The need for the information is urgent because it is basic to sound forest policies and programs—by States, regions, and nationally, which are especially necessary in post-war work.

After more than 300 years of settlement this country is still forced to rely on estimates or guesses about a national resource which keeps numerous industries going and paying wages which support five to six million persons. In addition, woodlands help support 2½ million farm families. The Government spends millions to collect information on the production of soil crops other than timber, and I think the farmers are entitled to the same consideration regarding their woodlands which make up one-third of our commercial forest land.

Forest lands supply game with food and shelter and millions of Americans with opportunity for recreation. Forests conserve water and help prevent floods and erosion.

Forests are one of our most important renewable natural resources. They must be managed, not mined. This resource must be perpetuated and made secure for the people. And I would like to paraphrase my prepared statement at this point by saying that certain scientists and research experts in America today believe that it is very possible that within 40 or 50 years from now we will be thinking very definitely in terms of the production of fuels from wood products, and so I would like to attempt to reinforce what I have said here on the other values of forest products from the standpoint of a possible source of fuel in the future.

To set up this type of program we must make it perpetuating, and we must bring it to the people in a manner which will cause it to be secure. To set up policies and programs to do this requires authentic information such as the forest survey is obtaining on the extent, location, and condition of forest land and the timber on it, the rate of depletion and the present and prospective requirements of the country for the forest products which we know will be increasingly used.

As I conclude, I should like to say that the Forest Service, at my request, informs me that when the survey was begun it was estimated that without the benefit of precedent or experience with which to guide their activity, that on a 12- to 15-year job basis the cost would be six-tenths of a cent an acre. It is taking longer and it is costing more to do, and it is believed that it is slightly in excess of 1 cent an acre to carry forward this program, largely due to the meeting of the heavy demand for its findings and for the necessity of broadening the scope of the work to keep pace with our land planning in the United States.

Only one-half of the total forest area, mainly in the Northwest, the Lake States, and the South, has been covered by field work. The equally time-consuming and more difficult office analysis for this area is about three-fourths completed.

Much of this progress was accomplished, as you gentlemen know, with emergency funds, but they are no longer available, and perhaps, at least in the immediate future, they would not be in prospect.

The maximum appropriation of \$250,000 per annum under the present act is only enough to analyze the information for the 300,000,000 acres studied, keep up with requests for information and inventory from 5 to 10 million acres per year. The survey, therefore, I believe it is fair to say is almost stagnated in the middle of the job, and at present is devoting a large share of its time to necessary work for the War Production Board and other defense agencies of the Government, and the most urgent reason, as I see it this morning, for the passage of the amendment which I have proposed, is that the \$3,000,000 authorized to start the survey will be practically exhausted by the coming year's appropriation.

The work must then stop, unless we authorize funds for an additional appropriation.

Requests continue to come to the Forest Service from Federal, State, and private agencies and individuals for results of the survey, even though incomplete, and they are utterly lacking for one-half the forest area nationally, including West Virginia, California, the Northeast, Central, and Rocky Mountain regions. Moreover, the completion of the program is essential to the execution of whatever type of forest conservation the Congress may formulate as a result of its own studies.

Of course, I desire the forest survey to reach West Virginia soon after the end of the war and to carry on and over the rest of the Nation quickly. I believe, also, that information on forest lands for all the other sections is likewise necessary for post-war plans which must extend over State boundaries in many cases and become regional and national programs.

Under the limitations of the present act this is impossible. If H. R. 1456 is enacted adequate appropriations would be authorized so that the survey could be completed nationally in the new few years, which I feel would be a thoroughly constructive undertaking.

I would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. HOPE. As I understand your bill, you would take off any limitation on the total amount which might be appropriated for the completion of this work?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right. In the beginning we had \$3,000,000.

Mr. HOPE. I think you have shown that is not sufficient, but don't you think this committee should put some limitation in there, rather than just take off the limitation and leave it entirely up to the appropriation committee? Don't you think we should try to find out what amount is necessary to complete it, and then put some limitation in there?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe the gentleman from Kansas is correct, and I believe in the testimony of the officials of the United States Forest Service that that can be determined by questions, and I certainly would say, Mr. Hope, that your suggestion should be followed up by this committee.

Mr. HOPE. You wouldn't have any objection to an amendment of that kind?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; in other words, I think it would strengthen this resolution in its presentation to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the present act you have an authorization of \$3,000,000?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct, and about half the job done.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, that authorization is limited to \$250,000 a year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that limitation should be taken off? Does the Forest Service need more than \$250,000 a year to carry on this survey?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe that question can be better answered by the officials of the Forest Service. It was thought originally that amount would be programmed each year and the work could be done constructively. You must remember that there came the impact of war, and perhaps after the war it may be necessary to do this job a little more quickly, so that any additional annual appropriation may be desirable.

Mr. PACE. Notwithstanding the authorization up to \$250,000 a year, Congress did not give you but \$140,000 last year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right.

Mr. PACE. There doesn't seem to be any pressing need for increasing the annual appropriation. The forest reserve has requested \$200,000.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That was last year.

Mr. PACE. For the present fiscal year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PACE. And I notice here in the act that the House and Senate agreed on \$140,000. There is one other question I would like to ask. Does the gentleman feel that under existing conditions this work should be carried on right now?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; I don't, Mr. Pace. But I do feel it is the proper time for this committee to act in connection with the future development through the authorization in the amendment I have suggested.

Mr. PACE. I might say that I referred this amendment to some members of the appropriations subcommittee, and they are very evidently of the opinion that it is not a war measure, an emergency does not

exist at this time. I have no views on that myself. That is the reason I was asking the gentleman what his reaction was.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Randolph, you indicated the survey would be completed within a few years. Just how many years do you think it would take to complete the survey?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would say approximately 10 years. That simply is my own feeling. I say 10 years, and I am advised by officials of the Forest Service that it could be and probably would be completed in from 6 to 8 years.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And that would terminate this type of work, or would it be a continuing problem to analyze and survey new areas after that period?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; I think we would have done the job.

Now there may be reason, at certain times after this information which has been accumulated, to be used for certain intensive surveys in various parts of the country, but I believe the over-all job would be completed, and I can see no reason for large expenditures of money in connection with further developments.

Mr. GILCHRIST. That may be true, but it would be a continuous appropriation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is true.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What is the minimum amount that will be necessary to complete this survey over this 6- to 8-year period?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That again would be a guess on my part. I suggest that Mr. Watts and other men of the Forest Service could better direct their answers to questions of that type.

Mr. GILCHRIST. How many acres did you say there were in these forest lands?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Six hundred million.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, of those 600,000,000, it is probably true that most of it is not accessible. That is, it is great forest lands where there are forests alone, and not farm lands.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Some of it is certainly inaccessible and is not used for farming in the sense which we understand that term.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And probably never would be.

Mr. RANDOLPH. And probably never would be. Of course we do know that there are about two and one-half million farm families which actually exist off the products of the farm lands in connection with their agricultural pursuits. I think they go hand-in-hand in certain sections. In others they do not.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I will try to get your idea of the real farm lots here. I think we ought to preserve the forests of this country, but the suggestion that it should go to the farmers, or would go to the farmers is hardly appropriate, because most of this land is not accessible, and therefore it will simply mean that it will be forest land alone, timbering alone, for some time to come.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I don't believe, Mr. Gilchrist, I entirely agree with your premise. I believe the majority, of course, of the forest lands in America are impracticable as of the present for use for farming activity, but I do believe there is a considerable acreage which supports not only the farm population, but also makes a good yield from the standpoint of forest products.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Undoubtedly that is true. You say here in your bill that this appropriation should be handled on the same basis as

the other appropriations are. I don't know whether you said in your statement what that will be. How are the other appropriations allocated?

Mr. RANDOLPH. There is a financial limitation in connection with it.

The CHAIRMAN. May I interrupt there, Mr. Gilchrist? I believe the Forest Service will furnish us with all that information.

Mr. GILCHRIST. That is all right. I would like to know what the bill does.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; and I want to answer any questions. It is not my desire to switch the testimony to others.

Mr. GRANGER. In answer to Mr. Pace, about the appropriation and the authorization of \$250,000, as we had it last year, the subcommittee on appropriations used as an argument that this was not in the interest of the war effort. They did not deny that the Forest Service needed what they asked for, but they cut it down because they thought personnel and other things were unavailable to carry on the work. Is that true?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think that is true. They felt, during the prosecution of the war, it would just be in the nature of a development that the personnel and materiel would not be ready to do a job on. I do feel that we failed to plan as well as we might have for the use of our forest products in connection with the prosecution of the war. I believe that is testified to by many persons.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; I think that is true in connection or in justification of the use of private funds in connection with the Federal grants. It would be very practical, would it not, to fight fire, or to cope with the menace of beetles, if forest grounds and private grounds were mixed up together?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I agree with the gentleman. I believe there has to be this over-all control.

Mr. GRANGER. And the same with flood control?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir.

Mr. GRANGER. I wish to say to the gentleman that I wish to congratulate him on the introduction of legislation of this kind. It is a very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Granger, I deeply appreciate that comment, and I am happy, Mr. Chairman, to have had the opportunity of appearing before the committee.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Randolph, your bill was introduced in the House before the one that was introduced in the Senate, or were they introduced at the same time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. This legislation has been presented twice in the House. The reintroduction of the bill, the one we are now considering, was January 22, 1943, and I am not advised of the introduction date of the companion bill in the Senate. I should say the companion bill in the Senate was introduced approximately 2 weeks prior to this measure.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. You also had one pending last session?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right. It is a reintroduction of legislation which was sponsored by Mr. McNary and myself on that occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Congressman Randolph.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Greeley.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. B. GREELEY, SECRETARY-MANAGER, WEST
COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASH.

MR. GREELEY. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can clear up two or three of the points you have had under discussion.

In the Pacific Northwest, western Oregon, and Washington, with which I am familiar, the original survey has been completed. It has been published in a very convenient form. You will find that report in the offices of practically every lumber company and timber company in the region. Beyond that the Forest Service has been able there to make a check survey of 21 of our most important timbered counties in western Oregon and Washington. Their check survey was made approximately 10 years after the first survey, and that gave us a current picture of what was happening in those 21 heavily timbered counties by way of current timber depletion, the amount of regrowth, the acreage of denuded land that is not in timbered crops, in comparison with the land that is in timber crops, and this data, both the original survey and the check survey, is the basis of our whole forest calculations in the region. It is the only authentic basic study of forest resources that we have, and we all use it, the forest industries, the States and the Government, in all our plans and calculations.

It seems to me, sir, especially during this period of war, and as a preparation for post-war planning, that it is most important that that type of information be made available for all of the forested States, and the very fact, sir, that heavy inroads are now being made upon our forests for war necessities, is all the more reason, in my judgment, why we should currently keep our information up-to-date, to know just where our timber resources are being badly depleted, and as we enter the post-war period, just what we have left in the way of both standing timber and in growth, oncoming in growth, and in answer to the question of the gentleman here, this survey is the only authentic basis we have to tell us just where we stand in forest drain versus regrowth, what the gap is.

In our region, for example, the check survey of the 21 counties shows that we are gaining in forest growth, but we are not gaining fast enough, and we still have a serious gap to overcome before our regrowth catches up with the rate of present use of our timber.

That is just basic information, sir, to any sound national forest policy, just an inventory to start with, and I think, especially as we consider the inroads of the war, and the need for post-war planning, this is most essential information.

MR. ANDRESEN. You represent an association on the Pacific coast which consists of the private ownership of forest land in that area?

Colonel GREELEY. Yes, sir.

MR. ANDRESEN. Do not the private interests make annual surveys of their holdings of timber, so that they have a pretty good idea of the amount of standing timber and the amount of timber that is cut?

Colonel GREELEY. Yes, sir. The more substantial companies do that. They know what their cut is from year to year, and have a pretty fair idea of their resources in the way of new timber. But many of the outfits do not, Mr. Andresen; many of the small loggers have no records. There is a vast acreage of small holdings in our region, of which there is no accurate record except that obtained by

the Forest Service in these studies. Of course, the timber owners who have accurate cruises of their timber turn all that information over to the Forest Service, and they use it in compiling their totals for the region.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That was what I was trying to get at, whether or not there was cooperation between the private owners and the Forest Service in supplying the information.

Colonel GREELEY. I think Mr. Watts will tell you the forest owners who have accurate timber cruises have been glad to turn them over to the Government for use in this compilation.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, the gap you refer to in production catching up with demand, the reason for the big gap is because of the big demand at the present time for lumber for war purposes.

Colonel GREELEY. As a matter of fact, the present cut for war purposes is no greater than our cut in many years for peacetime purposes, but at the same time the gap is there, and we are having a serious inroad in our highest quality timber, like airplane timber, battleship decking, pontoon timber. We are cutting into that very rapidly because of war necessities. That is all part of the basic information we should have. The industry needs it in planning our post-war program in forestry.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You cut as much as you can get men and machinery to cut it with?

Colonel GREELEY. Yes, sir. Our present limitation is manpower. We would cut half as much again if we could get the men to do it with, to meet war requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Greeley, you appear here as representing the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. I want to ask you if at one time you were head of the Forestry Department of the Government.

Colonel GREELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For how many years?

Colonel GREELEY. I was with the Forest Service for about 25 years altogether, and about 8 years as Chief.

The CHAIRMAN. I just wanted the record to show that.

Colonel GREELEY. Thank you, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF P. L. BUTTRICK, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BUTTRICK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Phillip L. Buttrick. I represent the American Forestry Association.

This association was one of the sponsors of the McSweeney-McNary bill which established the forest survey under discussion today. This forest survey has never been completed. In whole sections of the country it has never even been started. The original \$3,000,000 authorized has been practically exhausted. The passage of this bill, H. R. 1456, is therefore necessary to enable Congress to make the required appropriations to continue and complete it.

Its completion is essential to an understanding of the relation between growth and drain on our forests. No lumber or pulp company could make future plans for its operation unless it knows the relation of cut and growth on its holdings.

Neither can the people of the United States establish sound policies until they know the relation between growth and drain on the forests of the country as a whole.

The officers and directors of the American Forestry Association therefore endorse the principles of H. R. 1456.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your statement, Mr. Buttrick. Mr. Brenckman, of the National Grange.

STATEMENT OF FRED BRECKMAN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

MR. BRECKMAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Fred Brenckman; I am Washington representative of the National Grange.

Perhaps one of the greatest sins with which the American people are chargeable lies in the manner in which we have squandered our forest resources. Even the celebrated Coal Oil Johnny was not more prodigal in squandering the easily acquired wealth which came to him from underneath the ground than we have been in dissipating the great natural wealth of our forests. It is important that we should take proper steps to conserve what remains of this wealth and to provide for sustained timber production.

The National Grange is interested in the completion of the forest survey, because one-third of the forest land of the Nation is in farm wood lots, which contribute substantially to the support of 3,000,000 farm families.

The CHAIRMAN. What acreage did you say was in the farms?

MR. BRECKMAN. I said one-third of our forest lands are in farm wood lots.

Our farm wood lots comprise about 185 million acres, or an average of about 50 acres per farm. Between 6 and 7 billion board feet of lumber is required annually by our farmers. In addition, vast quantities of fuel wood, posts, poles, and so forth, come from these wood lots. It is, therefore, important that they should be properly handled.

But before any natural resource can be intelligently managed, basic facts about it must be available. The forest survey is obtaining this information for both private and public forest lands of all kinds as a basis for sound programs and policies.

As we understand it, about one-half of the country's forests have been surveyed, and the appropriation made to conduct this work is nearly exhausted.

The National Grange has formally recommended the speedy completion of the forest survey. The war has brought home the critical need for information on farm production, whether it be food, fiber, or lumber. Since the purpose of the forest-survey amendment which is now being considered is to authorize funds to complete the survey for the remainder of the country, we favor its enactment. Considerable funds are expended annually to obtain production data on farm crops other than timber, and we feel that more facts about the wood lots are needed for sound land-use management on farms.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. You say we authorized about \$250,000 a year, and about \$3,000,000 was authorized for this purpose. We have been running about 6 years on this survey.

Mr. BRECKMAN. We have been running longer than that, I guess. The act was passed in 1928, and the members of the Forest Service can tell you how long they have been at it. I don't know exactly.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It would take about 6 years to cost \$3,000,000, according to your figures.

Mr. BRECKMAN. It would take longer than that. At \$250,000 a year, it would take 4 years to exhaust a million. It would take 12 years to exhaust the whole of it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You spoke of the number of acres that are in farm wood lots.

Mr. BRECKMAN. My statement was that there were about 185 million acres in farm wood lots, and that the average farm wood lot amounts to about 50 acres.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Hasn't the Department of Agriculture over the years been making a study of the proper use of timber on our wood lots on our farms, and devoting a lot of time and investigation to that problem in connection with agriculture?

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes; the extension foresters have been of great help to a few farmers in managing their farm wood lots properly. They show them which trees to cut and many other things, and right now in a few places a marketing program is in effect under which the farmer is advised how to estimate the value of his timber. That is an important matter for the average farmer. A speculator or somebody like that may come around and say, "I will give you a thousand dollars for the timber on your place." The farmer, not having an accurate idea as to the value of the timber, might fall for that proposition, where if he had a chance to consult with somebody to make an intelligent estimate for him, that person might say, "Why, you can get a thousand dollars for half of it, and still have the rest." It is of great value to the farmer to get the right kind of information when he needs it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is being supplied by the Department of Agriculture, is it not?

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes; in limited areas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. So the necessary information as to the handling of these lands is handled by a group already set up.

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes; but only in a few areas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In addition to the Forest Service?

Mr. BRECKMAN. That is right. In addition to men on the national forests.

Mr. GRANGER. This 185,000,000 acres you are talking about is not forest land, is it? That is, in the sense we were dealing with forest lands this morning.

Mr. BRECKMAN. It is in the form of wood lots attached to the farms. In this section of the country in particular, most farms have a wood lot, and if you put them all together the total is about 185 million acres.

Mr. GRANGER. Private acres; they belong to individuals.

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. It doesn't belong to the Forest Service?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not national forests.

Mr. GRANGER. It doesn't belong to the national forests.

Mr. BRECKMAN. No; it doesn't belong to the national forests; it is a part of the farms. It is privately owned land. The farmers own it, but still, as I pointed out, about one-third of all the forest lands in the United States is comprised in farm wood lots, part of the farms.

Mr. POAGE. Have these farm wood lots been covered by this survey in the past; has it reached them?

Mr. BRECKMAN. I think it has reached them, but not in this section. They have simply surveyed to date the Northwest and the Lake States, and the South. I suppose in the South and in the Lake States it has covered the farms.

Mr. VOORHIS. Suppose a farmer were up against a proposition like you described a while ago; where would he go to get that information?

Mr. BRECKMAN. Well, he would have to get it from the extension forester, I think. They work in cooperation with the State forestry departments. In my home State, Pennsylvania, we have a first-class department of forests, and naturally it cooperates with the Federal department. But the few foresters can serve only a small fraction of the farmers.

Mr. HILL. Has the National Grange gone on record as favoring this legislation?

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes; we formally endorsed it in national convention.

Mr. HILL. They passed a resolution?

Mr. BRECKMAN. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In connection with this survey of woodlots, could a farmer who has a woodlot request the Forestry Service to come in there and endeavor to find out how much he has of the different sizes; is that part of the survey?

Mr. BRECKMAN. I think so; wherever that service is established, it would be available to him.

Mr. WATTS. Might I answer that for the record?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. WATTS. Actually, so far as this particular project is concerned, we include the farm woodlots in the system of survey. It would not be sufficiently detailed for the farmer to use for an estimate of the timber on his 50 acres. I mean, it is accurate for the amount in the county or a group of counties or some such unit. The service the farmer gets in cases like you have mentioned comes through the Norris-Doxey Act or similar acts, from the extension forester, where the specific purpose is to give him just that sort of aid and assistance.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Under the proposed survey in his bill you would make just a sort of general estimate?

Mr. WATTS. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of the holdings, or the amount of timber a farmer might have without coming in to make an actual survey of each tree to find out how much lumber he has on his lot.

Mr. WATTS. It would not be sufficiently detailed to use for such a purpose.

Mr. BRECKMAN. As I understand it, Mr. Andresen, the survey has been made by counties or larger areas. We were talking about services that were available to the farmer. That is not an essential part of this survey, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Brenckman, for your appearance.
 Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, as you know, the State forester of Maryland, Mr. Kaylor, was here on Friday, ready to testify in behalf of this bill, and he could not be here today. He left me a two-page statement which he would like to have included in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be done.
 (The statement is as follows:)

BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM FOREST SURVEY BY THE RESPECTIVE STATES—REMARKS BY JOSEPH F. KAYLOR, STATE FORESTER, 1409 FIDELITY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD., REPRESENTING ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

In many States, forestry departments are considered the keystone of the conservation arch. Yet, as things stand, State officials must attempt to build a structure without adequate architectural plans. The forest survey will supply facts and figures for such plans.

State forestry agencies are continuously asked to produce factual information for forest industries, especially when emergency arises, and high-grade products are in demand. Many of the 41 States which I represent here today do not have the facts and figures to supply timber-using agencies, nor do they have this information to say definitely that we should or should not cut or remove what is very likely to be valuable growing-stock that may be sacrificed in a very wasteful manner. State forestry departments have, therefore, been placed in the rather awkward position of discouraging additional development of forest industries for fear that new industries will remove much of the potential wood fiber, and thereby wreck havoc in existing industries now using products of the forest.

State forestry departments are charged with the protection of nearly 400,000,000 acres of forest land. I must admit, as a representative of the State foresters, that we do not have adequate data on which to submit state-wide forest fire protection plans based on a knowledge of conditions, costs, and an acceptable plan of action. This cannot be worked out until we know more about the basic conditions of our timberlands, such as the total stand of timber, condition of the growing stock, growth and drain on the timber. We must have information upon which to establish forest transportation systems, the location of fire towers, and to determine administrative districts. It is also essential to indicate the ultrahigh hazard areas where intensive forest-fire protection is imperative.

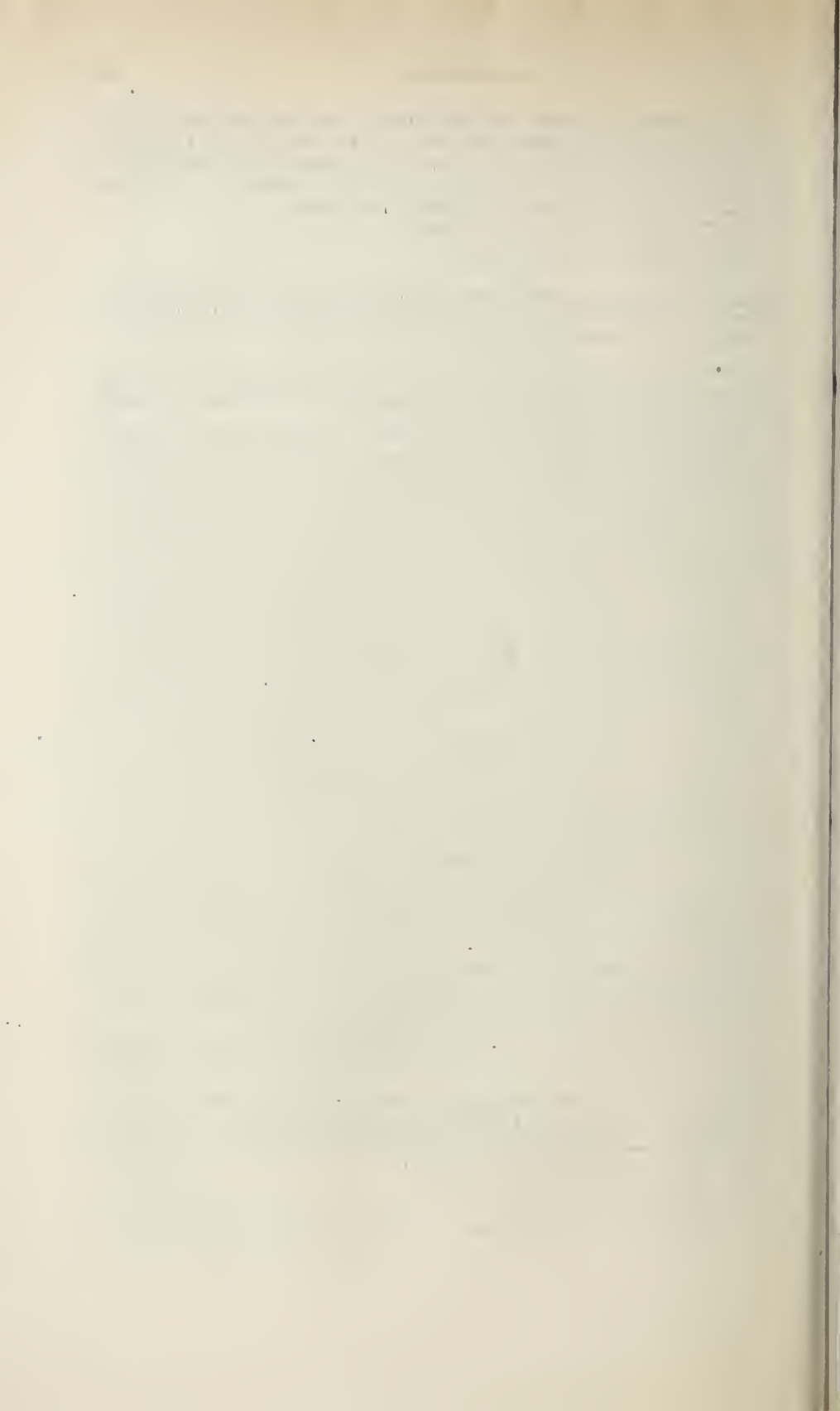
As the agencies to whom our citizens look for information on forest products, the State foresters are continually called upon to make market studies, and similar investigations, but are faced with obsolete or inadequate information to form a basis for such activities.

Forest-type maps such as are developed by the forest survey should prove invaluable to other bureaus of the State conservation agencies. I refer to the assistance which could be rendered to game and fish authorities by supplying them with vegetative-cover maps to show what lands are best adapted to raising deer or quail, and what the carrying capacity of these lands is at the time of the investigation. With the survey's facts and figures State foresters are in position to effectuate a Nation-wide flood control program in the uplands. I am thoroughly convinced that for every dollar spent for intensive fire protection and upstream engineering work, a greater return in flood control and prevention of soil erosion can be derived than from any other public expenditure.

To permit State officials to function as they should in the public interest, we hope that your committee will approve and authorize a continuation of the forest survey.

The CHAIRMAN. We will adjourn now until 10 o'clock in the morning, when we will take up the remaining forestry bills.

(Whereupon at 11:55 a. m. the committee adjourned, to meet at 10 a. m., Wednesday, December 8, 1943.)



FORESTRY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., the Honorable Hampton F. Fulmer (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We will have first the statement of Congressman Stockman, of Oregon, on this matter.

STATEMENT OF HON. LOWELL STOCKMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I speak in behalf of H. R. 1621, as introduced by me on February 1, 1943. This bill was introduced as a companion to S. 250, which Senator McNary, of Oregon, introduced in the Senate and which was passed in amended form on July 8, 1943.

The present form of S. 250 is the result of long and favorable conferences on the part of representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of the Interior. As passed by the Senate, S. 250 has the unqualified approval and recommendation of Secretary Claude R. Wickard, of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Harold L. Ickes, of the Department of the Interior. It would, therefore, appear desirable to amend H. R. 1621 to conform with S. 250.

Therefore, it is my hope and recommendation that this committee sees fit to recommend the amended H. R. 1621 for consideration by the House. The bill as approved by the Secretaries of the two interested Departments is vital to the future economy of the district which I represent.

My district includes some 12,496,000 acres of timberland with a total estimated stand of 101,698 million board feet of merchantable timber. Of the total area, 4,067,000 acres are in private ownership, 6,137,000 acres are in national forests, 1,162,000 acres are under the administration of the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, 47,000 acres are Oregon and California revested lands, and are also under the administration of the Department of the Interior. The remaining areas are in national parks, State lands, county lands, and other public ownership. The timberland owners and mills located in my district produced the bulk of Oregon's ponderosa pine, which in 1942 totaled 1,722,578,000 board feet.

Enactment of this sustained-yield bill, as it is known, will assure continued livelihood to a considerable portion of the population of eastern Oregon through the establishment of sustained-yield units which will assure the continued existence of the forests. Many of the forest operators whose properties are in my district do not own sufficient forest lands to assure continuous operation of their manufacturing plants. However, under arrangements such as would be authorized in this bill, if enacted, their properties can be combined with forests in Federal ownership so that the combined area can be economically operated on a sustained-yield basis.

This bill carries no appropriation, but does authorize Congress to appropriate such sums as it may consider to be necessary from time to time. The immediate costs incident to the contemplated hearings will be met from funds available for the protection or management of the federally owned or administered forest lands within the proposed unit.

The bill is in conformity with the act of August 23, 1937, under which the revested Oregon and California lands are being administered by the Department of the Interior. The principle of co-operative sustained-yield units and authority to sell timber without competition at not less than the appraisal value to responsible purchasers within the communities is in conformity with section 2 of the Oregon and California Act, and with that portion of section 1 which reads:

Timber sales from a forest unit shall be limited to the productive capacity of such unit and the Secretary is authorized in his discretion to reject any bids which may interfere with the sustained-yield management plan of any unit.

Without desiring to burden this committee with a lengthy statement, I would be glad to include for the record the names of several responsible companies whose employees as well as owners have expressed a desire for its early enactment. Moreover, the principle of this legislation was unanimously recommended for enactment by the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry in its report to Congress dated March 24, 1943.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Watts.

STATEMENT OF LYLE F. WATTS, CHIEF, UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

MR. WATTS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Mr. C. M. Granger, in charge of administration of the national forests, is the best qualified to present the evidence on this bill of anyone in the Forest Service.

As a field officer of the United States Forest Service, I want to say that I have long felt that legislation of this character is highly desirable in the interest of conservation. I think it will go a long way to keeping privately owned forest land on the tax rolls and that it will bring about a really great deal of excellent forest practice on the privately owned lands, which otherwise would not be.

I would like to ask Mr. Granger to handle this testimony for the Forest Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Granger, we would like to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF C. M. GRANGER, REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

MR. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, one of the principal purposes of this legislation is to make it possible to have sustained-yield forestry practices on a considerable area of privately owned timberlands within the boundaries of the national forests, or immediately adjacent thereto, which without the benefit of the arrangements sought to be authorized by this legislation would probably be cut on a liquidation basis. Within a relatively short time the private timber would be gone and the communities primarily dependent on the operation of that enterprise would be left in a serious condition.

Within the national forests, which unfortunately were set up in the West, and even more so in the East, so late that a large part of the best timber had already passed into private ownership, there are substantial areas of private timber, many of which are already being operated, and they lie right next to national forest timber, which because of the geography of the country, so to speak, would go to the same operating point. In many cases those bodies of private timber, both the mature timber and the young timber, within the ownership are not great enough to interest the private owner in putting them on a permanent sustained-yield basis, or to make it practicable for him to do so, but if they could be combined with the adjacent national forest timber, there would be enough there to make a permanent operation feasible from the standpoint of the economics of the operation, and attractive to the owner, and I might say that a great many owners are becoming more and more interested in operating on a permanent basis instead of liquidating and closing out within a relatively short period of time.

Our principal concern here is not with the private operation as such, but rather with the community which is dependent on it, and there are a great many communities whose existence depends largely, if not entirely, on the continued operation of a sawmill or other wood-using plant. So what is proposed here is to authorize the department, either in the case of Agriculture for the national forests, or the Department of the Interior, where the lands under their administration are involved, to make a binding agreement with the owner of private timber which would otherwise be operated on a liquidation basis, whereby he will pool his timber for example with the national forest timber, cutting his timber in the manner and at a rate to be specified by the Secretary of Agriculture, and agreed upon by the private owner at the time this arrangement is set up, in return for which the private operator would have the privilege of buying the national forest timber as he comes to it, and as it is needed, to furnish part of the operating base, without competition which would make it possible for somebody to outbid him and take the timber away from that community for operation elsewhere, the effect of which often would be to create a new community not heretofore dependent on this timber, at the expense of one which has established a material dependence thereon.

In other cases competitive bidding would take the timber away from an established community and put it into the general log market where the logs may be divided among a number of mills, not one of

which could be put on a permanent basis by having the benefit of sharing in the products of the area.

The other feature of the legislation is to authorize the department to set up a sustained-yield unit consisting almost entirely of publicly owned timber, and providing for the sale of that timber without competition to an operating plant in a community which similarly has built up a heavy dependence upon the continued operation, and prevent the timber being taken to other places where the same degree of community dependence does not exist.

In either case the legislation provides for full hearings before any such unit is set up, or before any cooperative agreement is made, which would commit the publicly owned timber, so that anyone, any community, or any individual, who has what he thinks is a legitimate interest in the proposal would have full opportunity to be heard before any commitments by the department concerned are made.

It also provides that after such a unit is set up and a cooperative agreement entered into, but before any specific sale of timber is made to the cooperating party, public notice will be given, and if anyone deemed to have a legitimate interest desires to have a hearing before that transaction is consummated, that is provided for.

The doing away with competition in the sale of national forest timber, of course, departs from the traditional method established by legislation under which this public timber is sold. The process we go through in selling national forest timber is this; this applies to any sale where the value is more than \$500. We make as careful a determination as we can of the quantity and quality of the public timber, about what it will yield in the way of lumber or other products, what grades, and what the worth of the end product will be. We then determine as accurately as we can what it would cost to get the timber out and manufacture it, and the difference between the cost of operation and the value of the product which will be sold is divided then between a stumpage payment going to the public and a reasonable allowance for profit and risk to the operator.

When we put the timber up for competition there may or may not be more than one bid on it, depending upon how many operators are in position to bid. We have many cases in which there is only one bid because of the fact that no other operator is close enough to be interested in the timber, but we also have a great many cases in which there is quite lively competition, and through the operation of this competitive influence we have had confirmation, throughout the years, of the soundness of the appraisal procedure which we have followed and wherever there is a difference between the offered price by the bidder and the appraised value as determined by the department, it has not, under normal conditions, been very great, but to the extent that we have received higher offers than we advertised the timber for, that has in itself served to establish a value level for the national forest timber, which gives a good indication of what other bodies of timber, similarly located and of similar accessibility, are worth, so that we have a pretty reliable basis on which to determine the value of any other timber which would be sold without competition.

We feel, however, that the amount of money which the public receives for the timber is not necessarily the primary consideration. We would like to see the Government get all that the timber is worth,

but actually we believe that the net returns to the people as a whole are larger from those benefits which accrue to the labor which is used in harvesting and manufacturing the timber and in the taxes which come from the improvements necessary to that, and the stability of communities which are engaged largely or wholly in operating these timber bodies. In other words, it is more a matter of the over-all returns, tangible and intangible, from the operation of that timber which concerns the public, as owner, than the actual dollars and cents which it gets in the form of stumpage.

So, to reiterate, our primary concern in advocating this legislation is to furnish greater stability to dependent populations and not for the benefit of the owner of private timber as such.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, just how would this S. 250 operate? Just give us an illustration of how it would operate. As I understand it, the privately owned timberland would be tied in with the Government timber.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would have a sawmill there that would be more or less permanent?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the cut of that sawmill, as I understand it, would be based more or less upon the annual stumpage available. How would you tie these farmers into that program? You have to enter into an agreement which runs with the private land?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that agreement be binding upon the vendee?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right. Perhaps I can start at the beginning and sketch out a typical situation.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would do that.

Mr. GRANGER. We might have a situation in what we call the working circle, which is a geographical area in which the timber can be fed to a central point. Within that working circle a private owner may own enough timber so that if it were put on a permanent basis, he could cut 15,000,000 feet a year. His investment in the sawmill and other improvements might be such that he figures he cannot make money by cutting only 15,000,000 feet a year, he would have to cut 25,000,000 in order to pay out his investment, or he may not be interested, from the standpoint of his own timber alone, of trying to perpetuate that timber. But there is another body of timber right in that same neighborhood owned by the Government, which is national forest timber, we will say, which has a permanent capacity of 10,000,000 feet a year. So we add that to his timber, which makes a total operating cut possible of 25,000,000 feet a year, which is enough to allow him to place his operation on a permanent basis in consideration of the investment he has in it, so we make an agreement with him which might run for 40, 50, or 60 years, depending largely on how long it would take to cut the area over the first time, which would prescribe the rate at which the timber would be cut which belonged to him, and the rate at which the Government-owned timber would be cut, the cutting methods that would have to be employed, what is the proportion of his timber that would have to be left on the ground for a second cut, the care he would have to use in logging not to destroy the new

growth, the care he would have to exercise to observe fire precautions, and all those things that are necessary to insure the proper protection and proper operation of the stand.

He may start in on his own timber first and cut some of that, and then go to a patch of national forest timber, next in cutting order. At that time we would make a sale, appraising the value of the stumpage on the basis I have described, and he might cut for 3 or 4 years on the national forest timber and then go back on his own timber, and switch back later to the national forest timber again, depending upon the way the timber lies.

This agreement would be of such a nature that if he should sell out in whole or in part, any person to whom he sells would be similarly bound, and under the legislation, if he or his successor fails to continue to abide by the terms of the agreement, the legislation provides the Attorney General can go to court and get a court order enforcing compliance.

The CHAIRMAN. Could Farmer Brown enter into an agreement with the Government with respect to the way his timber would be marketed?

Mr. GRANGER. If the farmer had enough timber so that he could put it on a sustained operation basis along with the Government timber he would proceed exactly as I have described.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom would the farmer enter into an agreement with?

Mr. GRANGER. With the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. At so much per thousand feet, is that right?

Mr. GRANGER. He would be permitted to buy the Government timber at so much a thousand feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Just to develop the thought I had in mind, the agreement is for \$5 per thousand stumpage, let us say. Suppose the timber market goes down and that price for the stumpage is too high, or suppose it goes up and it is not high enough, what adjustment will be made?

Mr. GRANGER. Where we now have a long-time timber-sale agreement, running for more than 3 years, there is a provision in the contract by which the Secretary of Agriculture reappraises the value of the public timber which has been sold, and if the market has gone up substantially, he may fix the price of the stumpage higher than the initial figure. If it has gone down, he cannot go below the original price at which the timber was appraised. That, we believe, may be somewhat of a defect in the present law, but that is a matter of law—that the timber cannot be sold at less than its appraised value. If the price has once been adjusted upward above the \$5 figure which you used, then at the time of the second appraisal, if the market has dropped again, we can cut back to the \$5.

The CHAIRMAN. How often are these reappraisals made?

Mr. GRANGER. Usually every 3 years in the national forests.

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot go back of that low value of \$5 that I have used to develop the point, but suppose the lumber market goes to pieces, and the operator cannot afford to pay \$5 for stumpage and operate at a profit, is there a provision made to adjust it?

Mr. GRANGER. As I say, there is no authority under the law under which we sell timber to drop below the \$5 you have used, but we have other means of relief which are at least partially effective. One is to

amend the terms of the agreement by which he can postpone cutting of all or a part of the publicly owned timber until the market takes a turn for the better.

The CHAIRMAN. And that adjustment can only be made, under the bill, every 3 years?

Mr. GRANGER. No. That can be done at any time. The regular period is 3 years, but if conditions radically change in the interim at the option of the purchaser, if the price has been raised, a reappraisal may take place.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Can you tell me what legal barrier there is at this time which will prevent the Government from entering into such a contract with a private owner, without any additional legislation?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes. The present law, sir, requires that where national-forest timber being sold has a value greater than \$500, it must be sold through competitive bidding.

The CHAIRMAN. This cuts out the competitive bidding?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is the law that exists today as to all Government sales.

Mr. GRANGER. That is true of the national forests.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It is true as to all sales, I believe.

Mr. GRANGER. On what they call the Oregon and California grant lands, which are under the administration of the Department of the Interior, they have legislation which authorizes them to do most of what is proposed in this legislation. In other words, they can set up sustained-yield units and sell the timber thereon without competition if that is necessary in order to insure a sustained-yield operation. So that to that degree this pattern has already been established as to a part of the publicly owned timber.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. This doesn't repeal any existing law, but it furnishes additional powers for the forestry department to deal with these tracts of land, is that right?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right. It does not at all repeal the provisions for selling national forest timber by competition, but merely waives it in these circumstances.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. As I understand this, this plan is to enable the Government, in sections where there are private tracts of land, which might not be of a character that the operator could afford to go in there and market his timber in an orderly way, or where it would not be profitable for him to do that, by entering into an agreement with the Government where it has Government timber to sell, he can get a sustained profitable operation, and at the same time market his timber in an orderly way, so as to preserve the timber and do it in such a way that the timber would have an increasing value from year to year.

Mr. GRANGER. And maintain a permanent business for the community.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is the purpose of this thing. It is a kind of cooperative scheme for the private owner to act in cooperation with the Government and have a profitable unit of land to operate over a long period of time, and then at the same time preserve the proper forestry practices and timber removing practices. That is the objective of this legislation?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir, for the benefit of the community which is dependent upon this enterprise.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And it does not repeal any existing law as to how the Government can dispose of its larger tracts of timber where there is keen competition or great demand for it. It is only to bring these private tracts into a position where they can be properly handled?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right, and we would be extremely cautious about entering into such arrangements, to make sure we did not do so in situations where free competition would be more in the public interest.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, this supplements your present marketing plan of Government-owned timber?

Mr. GRANGER. Precisely.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. There is no way, then, in which this does away with the old plan. It just gives additional assistance, and I believe the gentleman from the Grange testified yesterday that 50 percent of all our timber reserves were in private owners, in wood lots.

Mr. GRANGER. I believe one-third is owned by farmers. At any rate, a very large proportion of the timber is owned by farmers, but an equally large proportion is owned by industrial owners. The Government is in the minority ownership; the national forests own about one-third of the remaining commercial timber in the country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Of course, this plan you have been discussing here would apply to private timber owners as well as to the owners of farms.

Mr. GRANGER. Except that it is not very often that a farmer would have enough timber so that he could go into a sustained-yield operation in any large way. He can operate his own little patch of timber on a sustained-yield basis, but it is doubtful whether many farmers would have an operation on which there would be community dependency.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Really, then, this plan is applicable to the private timber interests, that own large tracts of timber scattered throughout the country.

Mr. GRANGER. As a usual thing the timber bodies which would lend themselves to this sort of an arrangement are fairly large. They would have to be if there is large community interest in them. However, under the other part of the bill, which would enable the Government to set up these units of Government timber only, in order that some community might not be stripped off, they could be much smaller in their dimensions than might be the case under the co-operative arrangement. They may have a fairly small mill.

Mr. POAGE. I just want to go into this phase of the thing. I think this idea of keeping it on a sustained basis is sound. I think that is a splendid idea. But I have not understood the legal procedure you are going through whereby you would get a contract with somebody where even though he sells out you are going to be able to enforce it. What are you going to do, buy an interest in his land? Unless you take an actual interest in his land, I don't think you can enforce that contract.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course the contract is one in which there are substantial considerations on both sides, and I can only quote the lawyers on that.

Mr. POAGE. You are going to record that in the deed record?

Mr. GRANGER. It is going to be recorded, yes.

Mr. POAGE. As affecting the right in that land?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. POAGE. In other words, that contract is going to give the Government the right—or give it a right in the privately owned land, and give the private owner a right in the Government land?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right, in the way I have described.

Mr. POAGE. And that is what creates the cooperative arrangement. Actually it may be just an agreement between the Government and the operator.

Mr. GRANGER. In many cases there may be but one operator, in other cases there may be more than one. The legislation provides for protecting the minority interest.

Mr. POAGE. It speaks of this as a cooperative arrangement. Actually that is not, in the sense of a cooperative, exactly right, is it?

Mr. GRANGER. No; it is just in the sense of cooperation between the Government and a private party. I think it is fair to say this, too, that even if we lacked the legal authority to enforce the contract, our belief is that after a private operator got started on this kind of a deal the advantages of a permanent operation would soon become apparent to him, so that he would have no desire to pull out.

Mr. POAGE. I don't question the advantages of that. They seem clear to me. But I did want to see what the legal basis of it was.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Have your attorneys gone into this phase of it? While you have existing law providing a method whereby the Government-owned timber may be marketed, in other words, by the competitive system, the very nature of this contract is just a little different from an ordinary sale of timber. It has in view the preservation of the timber, and a continuation of forestry development, and the proper marketing. Do you really think that you have to have that additional law to enter into such a contract? What does your legal department think?

Mr. GRANGER. They say we must have this legislation, at least for two things: One is to authorize the sale of the Government timber without competition, and the other is to give us a binding hold on the private owner so that we can enforce compliance with the terms of this agreement.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would say that the mutual covenants in such a contract or agreement between the parties are such, as I understand it, that the Government would have the right to enter into an agreement with a private owner in such a way as to bind him, because when the Government gives something back to him, which it is giving, I assume, in the way of forest protection, advice, and furnishing statistics and things, that would be a sufficient consideration to bind the owner anyway. It seems to me that the only inhibition against such a contract under the existing law—this is just an offhand opinion, would be, maybe, the provision in the law requiring competitive bidding in all sales. But there is more than a sale in this, as I understand it. This has to do with the management and operation of these forest reserves, along with the disposition of the timber.

Mr. GRANGER. We have a representative of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture here, if you would like to question him on that subject, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It occurs to me there is a very interesting legal question there. I am not answering Mr. Poage's question, of course. You know you can sell land, and reserve the timber on it—

Mr. WICKERSHAM. And you can sell the timber and reserve the land.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes; you can sell the timber and reserve the land, and you can sell land and likewise reserve the oil or gas or all mineral substances in the land. That can be done, so that there would be no trouble along that line.

Mr. POAGE. I don't think there is any question about the right of anybody to sell any interest they want in any property they own. The only question I had here was were you going to make this an actual sale of a portion of the land that comes in under this contract. I think you have to make the sale at the time you enter into the contract if you are going to make it run with the land. Of course you can make a perfectly good contract, as you suggested, with the owner of this timber that he should do a certain thing, even without selling anything, and make it binding, as long as you can get a judgment against him, but if he sells the land to me, unless that is a covenant which runs with the land, I can repudiate it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is a covenant which runs with the land.

Mr. POAGE. It has to be so written. I don't say you can't do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we can get over the legal objections. But here is a fellow, Brown, who owns land adjacent to a national forest. Now he enters into an agreement with the Government, and the Government enters into a contract with sawmill A, to put in an operation. It would have to be for 40 or 50 years, it would be a permanent sawmill operation, which would be a real asset to that community. I can see those advantages. But now Farmer Brown has this contract for stumpage at so much an acre. I don't know whether stumpage will go up, or go down. But say in 20 years from now that stumpage is not worth as much money as what Farmer Brown got for his stumpage 20 years before. Are you going to adjust that price with Farmer Brown?

Mr. GRANGER. I guess I didn't catch the significance of your question when you brought that question up before. The cooperator is not paid for his stumpage. He operates his stumpage in the regular manner, puts it through his sawmill, and whatever he makes is profit to him. But when he buys the Government stumpage he pays so much for it, and if we give him a long-term contract, say for 15 years, then every 3 years or oftener, if the situation changes radically, we reappraise the value of that stumpage we have sold to him.

The CHAIRMAN. You, as the Government, would reserve the right over a 3-year period to adjust the price of the stumpage?

Mr. GRANGER. That he buys from us?

The CHAIRMAN. No, what Farmer Brown is paid.

Mr. GRANGER. He doesn't sell us any stumpage at all. He merely agrees he will operate his timber on such a basis that we will have a continuous operation. So he keeps under control all his timber, so far as the value of it is concerned, but merely agrees to operate it under specified conditions which will insure its permanency.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Farmer Brown is unable to agree with the sawmill man as to the value of that stumpage, what happens?

Mr. GRANGER. That is a transaction between Farmer Brown and the sawmill man, but we provide here that in case Farmer Brown's land was located right in the middle of this big man's holdings, and the big man would have a stranglehold on him, we would try to work out some arrangement whereby the big man would have to pay Farmer Brown a decent price for his timber as part of the consideration. In other words, we protect the little fellow that happens to be inside this unit.

The CHAIRMAN. But Farmer Brown, under the legislation, would not surrender any of his contractual rights to the Government?

Mr. GRANGER. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. He would still stand there as the owner of that timber, and it would be up to him to contract with the sawmill operator?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There is no possibility, under this contract, that Farmers Smith, Brown, Jones, or Tom, Dick, or Harry, might dispose of their holdings and thereby create a monopoly by some big lumber company getting it all, including their rights?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, that is possible. If there were some small holdings within this general unit, not controlled by a major interest in there, they might buy those up and thereby establish a monopoly. I think this permits monopoly in that sense, but we think it is a benevolent monopoly, because it operates to the advantage of the community concerned, by establishing a permanent set-up. We have to have a certain degree of monopoly here or the thing will not work at all. The monopoly consists in buying Government timber without competition.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. About how many years will it take us to get back to the position where we were at the beginning of this war with reference to the stand of timber? So much timber has been slaughtered; there hasn't been much kiln-dried or air-dried or anything else. They have just been cutting this green timber, a lot of it immature and constructing various projects with it. When will we get back to the place where we were before the war, using the normal supply of lumber? About how many years do you think it will take?

Mr. GRANGER. That is pretty hard to speculate on, because it involves the question of how much of a building program, public works and otherwise, will take place after the war. Of course, there will be a building deficiency in housing units that normally would have been constructed over this period, were it not for the diversion of the lumber to military purposes, and there might be quite a substantial public-works program, which will use considerable quantities of timber. So it is conceivable there may be a continuing demand for a few years which may be close to the present proportion of lumber used. On the other hand, it could occur that there would be a substantial slump as there was during the depression when the consumption dropped away down. We hope not, because that is a bad thing. To me it is better to avoid that slump, even though the forests are suffering somewhat, than it is to have too sharp a decline there. But it seems almost certain that there will be some drop in the consumption of lumber after the war, unless we go into the business of furnishing some to other countries for rehabilitation. Personally I doubt whether there will be very much of that shipping of lumber abroad.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Even with a drop in consumption let us say it goes down gradually, for 3 years, using practically the same as we are using now. How many years will it take us to get back to where we were? The type of lumber we will get will be nothing like as good for a number of years. I would just like to get a general idea, using about the amount of lumber we are now using, how long it will take. Won't it take 20 or 25 years to get back where we were in 1940?

Mr. GRANGER. It will take much longer than that in some places. For instance, in the South, where they have gone in and cut small timber, barely big enough to make 2 x 4's which never should have been cut, it will take some time to regrow that. Out in the Pacific Northwest, where they have been cutting mature timber, there will still be a lot of that left, because they are only part way through the original virgin stand so we will still have fairly normal operating conditions out there at the close of the war. I think Colonel Greeley brought out yesterday the fact that during the war the cut has been no greater than the normal cut. It all depends on the part of the country. In the East, they have been cutting down little timber that never should have been cut at all; in the West there has been much less of that. There will be practically no elapsed time until we get back to normal in some places, and in other places, up to 25 or 50 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, if we enact this legislation, would the Government have supervision over the marketing of Farmer Brown's timber? Would the Government step in and say, "You can only market certain trees here which are ripe and should be put on the market?" Will the Government tell him he hasn't the right to cut small timber?

Mr. GRANGER. If Farmer Brown happened to be the one with whom we made this cooperative agreement, that would be the case. We would expect him to cut his timber in what we regard to be the proper way, to leave the small trees and cut the big ones. But if Farmer Brown were the farmer you suggested who might ultimately sell his timber to the saw mill, this legislation would have no effect on how he cuts his timber, but through our extension border we would try to coax him to cut the right way and show him where he could make more money doing so.

Representative GRANGER. Does this legislation apply solely to timber reserves?

Mr. GRANGER. It applies solely to the timber, but it applies to publicly owned and privately owned timber.

Representative GRANGER. These contracts you are talking about only apply to timber, or might they apply to any private land other than forests?

Mr. GRANGER. No, it applies only to timber. It is a forest operation bill.

Representative GRANGER. But where it says here "to regulate the water supply, stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, and the preservation of wildlife," does that all have to do with forest lands?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, those are some of the things which are affected by the methods employed in cutting timber. If the timber is cut off the land may wash away, and it may impair the habitat of wild life and what not, whereas if it was cut properly there would be benefits in protecting against soil erosion and preserving the habitat of

wildlife, and other things that are the benefits of the proper way of cutting timber.

Representative GRANGER. How do you define a forest up in the Mountain States? There you would have forests that do not have any timber, but in those regions there is wild game and there is also the possibility of soil erosion. That would come under this, would it not?

Mr. GRANGER. No, sir; that would not be affected at all. This merely applies to a situation where there is timber to be cut, and the idea is to combine the private-timber holding with the public-timber holding, under the first part of the bill, so that the two will be operated as one unit and both the private timber and the public timber would be cut in the same beneficial way.

Representative GRANGER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you, Mr. Granger, for your statement.

**STATEMENT OF FRED H. LANG, STATE FORESTER OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF STATE FORESTERS**

Mr. LANG. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the National Association of State Foresters, the forest industries and the timberland owners of the South being vitally interested in the permanent establishment of sustained yield forestry within the United States, believe that favorable action on S. 250 will do much toward furthering the orderly development of our forest resources. The forestry committee of the council of State government are in accord with this recommendation.

To emphasize the importance of S. 250, I would like to point to one illustration from my own State of Arkansas, a company now keeping its own lands in continuous production, whose permanent existence depends upon assured availability of Federal stumpage. The company now owns in fee over 600,000 acres of forest land adjacent to and mingled with the Ouachita National Forest. On this land and two large saw mills the company pays a substantial tax to the State and Federal Governments. Furthermore, its present policy of purchasing second-growth lands where possible, indicates its desire to remain in the forest products business. However, under plans for permanent operation, an annual production of 60,000,000 board feet of lumber cannot be sustained from its own lands alone. This contention is based on the fact that the Ouachita National Forest consisting of 1,000,000 acres, I understand now has a peacetime production budget of approximately 25,000,000 board feet. This simply means that the company must look elsewhere for stumpage if they are to sustain permanent operation.

The company has for many years acquired national-forest stumpage through competitive bidding to piece out its production schedule. Too frequently it has had to bid against temporary operators whose overhead and operating expense is low and who, owning no lands of their own, have little communal or tax obligation. The resulting uncertainty of obtaining sufficient Federal stumpage at reasonable prices

puts the pressure on company-owned lands to meet production schedules which might result in overcutting.

The company, having the assurance of a continuing substantial and definite amount of national-forest stumpage, as provided for in this bill, with the sense of permanence it would give, would feel free to invest in the development of more complete utilization of the forest. This would permit the utilization of low-grade species, topwood, and so forth, in the manufacture of such wood flour and various forms of cellulose, and so forth.

The company cited is but one of 6 operating companies who now own their own forest lands and practice selective cutting thereon, who would benefit materially from a continuous and assured source of Federal stumpage. Three of the companies are already following out the principles of the bill by cooperatively managing farmers' and other landowners' timber for continuous production. This work is done in accordance with plans provided and prepared by technical foresters.

The passage of this bill will encourage all types of operators to retain their cut-over lands and acquire additional lands, thus enabling them to work out a cooperative sustained yield unit.

Favorable action on this bill is requested on the basis that it will; (1) Stabilize permanent forest industries, provide a continuous source of labor, build up permanent communities, and maintain a stable tax base; (2) assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; (3) encourage the development of an investment in forest industries, designed to utilize more closely the products of the forest; (4) assist in the regulation of water supply and stream flow, help prevent soil erosion, and do much toward the amelioration of climate and the preservation of wild life.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Where is this mill you mention located?

Mr. LANG. The company I cited?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes.

Mr. LANG. It is located in Arkansas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Near what place?

Mr. LANG. One mill north of Hot Springs, and one mill in southwest Arkansas. The mill at Hot Springs is within 6 miles of the national-forest boundary.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is called the Ouachita National Forest?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And you have a million acres in that national forest?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir; over a million acres.

Mr. POAGE. I want to ask you, not in criticism of the bill, but as to the effect it is going to have in the South. Arkansas is the only State that has any substantial national forests in the South, is it not? I know there are some in Tennessee, of course.

Mr. LANG. I don't think they are as large as the 2 in Arkansas, however.

Mr. POAGE. Arkansas is probably the only State that has any substantial national forests in the South, is it not?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir; and one of the oldest.

Mr. POAGE. Because there was Federal land in Arkansas, and there wasn't any Government land in some of the older States, and none in Texas. Of course, we just started the only national forests we have.

They are something we started in the last few years. I am glad you have national forests, but this would not be effective in most of the Southern States, would it?

Mr. LANG. I think it would be effective in quite a few of the States where the timber the Federal Government has acquired is reaching maturity. It is a general rule that there are considerable acreages of private ownership adjacent to Federal forests.

Mr. POAGE. I know that is true, but where there are no Federal forests, this simply would be of no benefit to those areas.

Mr. LANG. No.

Mr. POAGE. That is no condemnation of the principle, of course, because it is effective where there are Federal forests, but it doesn't actually hold out any hope to east Texas, does it?

Mr. LANG. Well, possibly not immediately, but I would say that it would in the future. I, frankly, do not know the situation in Texas. I know the national forest there is very much smaller than in Arkansas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The whole purpose of this bill is to use the federally owned tracts of land—in these Government forests we have set up, in connection with the local interests in the proper marketing of timber.

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If you don't have any federally owned timber, why then there is no need of this act, because there is nothing to contract on.

Mr. POAGE. That is what I wanted to be sure about. I don't condemn the thing because it doesn't affect our section, but I don't want to try to tell my people at home it does affect them if it doesn't. That doesn't mean I have any objection to helping out the fellow it does help.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In the Ozarks we have large tracts of forests.

Mr. POAGE. Privately owned.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. No, Government, too.

Mr. POAGE. I don't mean that personally I think the principle is not sound.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I think what the gentleman pointed out, is that this program will be beneficial to Texas because it will protect the entire lumber industry and lumber supply of the whole United States, thus benefiting Texas indirectly. I originally came from Arkansas, and all through that country now, while maybe this bill is not effective now, it might help in protecting that lumber supply, because they are just cutting and slaughtering timber of all sizes all through the Ozarks, from Springdale, on east. And I am wondering if we are not being rather free with the Government timber even at this time.

Mr. LANG. I frankly don't think that. We have 11 operating companies in Arkansas that are practicing sustained yield, and on their own timberlands, which are nowhere near a national forest, and they are doing a good job. And in the northern hardwood regions there is considerable overcutting. But I can conceive that in a long period of time, when the forests build up, that an established community may be built and a small industry may be built by cooperating upon the private land in a certain area.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Can you give me any idea how much your Select No. 1 White Oak is bringing? What do the mills pay for that per thousand feet?

Mr. LANG. I would hesitate to say. I haven't heard of any recent sales. The last one I heard of, a private sale, was something over \$27. That was on the stump. That was high grade, and it would probably bring considerably more than that at the present time. That was more than 8 months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the State foresters of the United States an organization?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this been taken up by that organization?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it the approval of the organization?

Mr. LANG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you for your statement.

Mr. LANG. I have a statement that I would like to submit for the record, showing the operating policy of six Arkansas companies.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be done.

(The statement is as follows:)

Table¹ showing operating policy of 6 Arkansas companies adjacent to the national forest

Company	Land owned in fee acres	Production, M feet	Farmers forest land now managed by county	National forest timber cut
Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.....	600,000	60,000	6,000	Yes.
Ozan Lumber Co.....	80,000	30,000	15,000	Yes.
C. W. Lewis Lumber Co.....	17,000	8,000	-----	Yes.
Green Lumber Co.....	4,000	6,000	-----	Yes.
Burnet Wyss Lumber Co.....	90,000	16,000	-----	Yes.
Hatton Lumber Co.....	15,000	10,000	5,000	Yes.

¹ All of the above companies are now operating on a sound forestry basis.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. B. GREELEY, REPRESENTING THE WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASH.

Colonel GREELEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope I don't wear out my welcome before this committee.

There are just one or two points I would like to add to what you have heard.

The first is that the principle behind this legislation, as Mr. Granger told you, has already been approved by the Congress, in the case of the administration of the Oregon and California revested lands in the State of Oregon, which is now under administration by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. POAGE. What do you mean by that, revested lands? Lands taken from the railroads?

Colonel GREELEY. The former grants to the Oregon & California Railroad which was later revested in the United States by act of Congress and placed under a special form of administration. Mr. Muck of the Interior Department is here, and I hope that you will hear

him with reference to that, particularly because that is administered on the same principle in administering the public timber that is now proposed for general application to all public timberlands by this bill.

In the case of the O. & C. lands, as we call them, with which I am somewhat closely in contact, they are now developing approximately 20 sustained-yield units, each of which will contain an area of Government land and a substantial area of private land. Many of those are small units, units to maintain small operations on, for the benefit of small communities down in central Oregon. The operation of that act is already stabilizing the forest industry. It is tending to stabilize the pay rolls of the industrial establishments at these various Oregon communities, and it is also tending to keep the manufacture of the timber in the local hands, instead of letting it follow the drift toward the large manufacturing centers on the Columbia River to the north, and there a very evident effect of this type of administration in establishing the local communities built around forest manufacturing, and it is also tending to hold private lands in private ownership, and on the tax rolls, because this type of private ownership whereby the private owner can cooperate with the Federal Government in building up a permanent enterprise is just the antithesis of the other thing he might do and has done to a large extent in our territory—cutting his stumpage off and letting his land go to the county for tax delinquency.

When you get an operation working along permanent lines under this type of public administration you tend to keep all the forest lands in its present ownership and on the private tax rolls, and you just help stabilize the whole situation from every standpoint, which we feel is its greatest merit.

The effect of this bill would be to broaden the application of the same policy to other types of timberland in public ownership; the national forests, the Indian reserves, and other lands, and there are many other localities where the same type of stability would be of great advantage in the long run to the communities, to the labor identified with various industries, and to the permanency of the forest reserves.

In our judgment these advantages greatly offset whatever disadvantage may result from a departure from the principle of straight competition in the disposal of public property.

I know that that principle of straight competition has great weight with Congress, and very properly so, but under this proposed bill the application is so safeguarded by advertisement and by hearings, so safeguarded from abuse, and the departure from the competitive principle is applied only when the responsible Federal officer is satisfied that that is the constructive thing to do, everything considered, that I don't think we need to hesitate to approve the principle on that ground.

I would just like to add that this phase of public forest policy was recommended to Congress by your own joint congressional committee in 1941, and I think it has been recommended by every group or agency which has made a thorough study of the national-forest policy in the past 12 years.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. HARRIS ELLSWORTH, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am particularly interested in this legislation, because the district I represent has approximately half of the Douglas fir timber left in the United States, in the Douglas fir operating area, and it is very important to all of my district that the very wisest and best legislation affecting the operation of the forest areas be passed.

This is a very simple bit of legislation, in that it merely enables the Forest Service to make a cooperative deal with private owners of timber which has been fully explained here, so that a sustained-yield unit may be established, so that our communities, and the communities wherever there are large forest areas will not become ghost towns when the timber is merely slaughtered off and the stump land is left.

So my interest is in seeing the communities protected, and I think and I believe it is generally agreed both in the lumber industry and by the people who understand these things out in that timbered area, that it is necessary that this type of cooperative sustained-yield development be made possible. It is already made possible, as explained by Mr. Greeley, under the Oregon and California Act, which has to do with the Oregon and California revested lands, and this would merely make it possible to operate the forest service lands in a similar way.

That is all the statement I have to make.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I just want to say that I had occasion to go over a part of the territory in your State, and I was fascinated at the beautiful timber in that section there.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There is a vast amount of it there.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And I know this; we have made many mistakes in handling our timber, and it is high time we were doing something to protect this very vital resource of the Nation. For example, you spoke of ghost towns. Companies, before they learned that trees died when they got old, and their value for timber ceased to exist, did not market them, maybe, because they thought it would stand there forever, and they lost that timber, and then they came along and not only cut that timber, but cut the young growing timber, which should have been left to supply the Nation for years to come.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I think that brings out an important point with reference to this very bill. The formation of sustained-yield units and cooperative agreements makes it possible to operate a tract of timber in the soundest way possible from sound forestry practices, whereas on the cut-and-run basis, without some method of cooperation of this kind, we find the private owner liquidating. I know of instances in my own region where very likely the Forest Service timber should come out first, rather than other timber which should be allowed to mature a little longer, unless the private owner had some type of arrangement where he was protected in the ultimate cutting of his own.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. A fine thing about this is that it insures the establishment of a permanent mill that backs up a permanent community,

and obviates the ghost towns that you speak of, which we find all over our country.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct. It has two other points; one, the orderly cutting of these resources, and also a definite check against overcutting. We find some of the areas in the western Douglas fir areas, where they are at the present time cutting four and five times their annual sustained yield capacity. In the area which I represent is the last remaining Douglas fir area to be operated. We are not cutting up to the sustained yield capacity in my district. If some kind of cooperative arrangement of this kind is not passed, or, in fact, if this bill is not passed, which I think is a carefully worked out plan, the net result will be that in periods of high market we will have overcutting and butchering and then in periods of low market we will have bankruptcy and dissolution.

I merely want to make those points.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Congressman, for your statement.

STATEMENT OF LEE MUCK, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. MUCK. The Department of the Interior in its report to the Senate committee, strongly recommended the enactment of S. 250.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you file the recommendation of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. MUCK. I can file a copy of the report.

(The report is as follows:)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1943.

Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH,

Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Further reference is made to your request for a report on S. 250, entitled "A bill to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife."

For the reasons stated in this letter I strongly recommend the enactment of S. 250, provided it is amended to reflect the changes incorporated in the suggested revision enclosed herewith.

Legislation which would establish sound and equitable procedures for the formulation and application of sustained-yield management plans along the lines contemplated by S. 250 is sorely needed. Under such legislation it should be made possible for federally owned or administered forest lands, together with private forest lands in the same general area, to be managed on a basis that would maintain the productive capacity of both the public and the private holdings involved, and that would provide an increased measure of economic stability for the communities dependent on such lands. To the extent permitted by existing laws the Department of the Interior has sought to administer the extensive forest resources under its jurisdiction in ways which would tend to bring about the accomplishment of these objectives, as well as of the other ends stated in the title of S. 250. Notable progress in this direction has been made through the establishment of sustained-yield management plans for the revested and reconveyed forests of western Oregon under the progressive forest maintenance procedures for these lands authorized by the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874). Numerous opportunities for the establishment of similar sustained-yield units having as one of their principal objectives the development and protection of stable forest-using communities exist in connection with Indian lands, the un-

reserved public domain, grazing lands, and other areas administered by this Department for purposes consistent with commercial disposition of the annual forest yield.

Full realization of desirable forest management objectives is, however, prevented by certain obstacles which can be removed only through legislative action. One of the most important is the fact that the laws applicable to forest lands under the jurisdiction of this Department limit the disposition of their products in ways such that the fullest beneficial utilization of the resources cannot always be obtained, as, for example, is the case under the laws which permit the sale of timber from the unreserved public domain only if such timber is either dead, down, damaged, or diseased. An obstacle of even greater moment is the fact that the commingling of public and private forest lands in many localities makes it impossible to achieve permanent economic stabilization for the area merely through the adoption of sustained-yield practices on the Federal lands involved, a situation which can be relieved only through the authorization of comprehensive practical procedures for the adoption of similar practices on the private and other non-Federal lands within the area.

Legislation designed to overcome these difficulties should, I believe, be founded on and give expression to the following basic principles:

(1) The interest of forest users in the continued existence of the forests upon which they are dependent for obtaining a livelihood should be recognized through the establishment of sustained-yield units designed to support a permanent local economy based on periodic timber cuts adjusted to the reproductive capacity of the unit;

(2) The development and application of an integrated sustained-yield management plan for each unit where private forest holdings are intermingled with federally owned or administered forest lands should be brought about through the making of cooperative agreements with the private landowners providing for the management of their properties, and the disposition of the forest products thereof, in accordance with the cutting rates and other procedures required by the terms of the plan;

(3) Cooperating private forest operators whose properties by reason of circumstances such as size or location cannot be operated economically on a sustained-yield basis independently of other sources of supply should be given assurance that they will be able to supplement the annual yields of their lands out of the yields from federally held properties within the unit;

(4) Purchasers of forest products in communities dependent upon the forest resources of the unit for raw materials necessary to sustain local industries and to prevent disruption of local fiscal, employment, and living conditions should be given assurance that they will be able to secure a continuous supply of these materials in preference to purchasers not so situated;

(5) In order to provide these assurances of stability the sale of forest products from federally owned or administered lands within the unit should be authorized on terms whereby cooperating private operators and purchasers in dependent communities may obtain these products at prices determined by a fair and open appraisal without competitive bidding;

(6) Prior to the establishment of any sustained-yield unit, the making of any cooperative agreement, or the consummation of any timber sale of consequence, all persons having a substantial interest therein should be accorded an opportunity to present at a public hearing any facts or considerations which may be relevant to the selection of the best method of bringing about the fullest beneficial use of the forest resources covered by such unit, agreement, or sale;

(7) Provision should be made for enforcing the terms of cooperative agreements against the parties thereto, and against purchasers of the land or forest products covered thereby, by means of suits for specific performance or other appropriate judicial remedies; and

(8) The authority to establish sustained-yield units should be vested in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior as the agencies of the Government principally concerned with forest administration, but other Federal, State, or local agencies having jurisdiction over forest lands should be at liberty to enter into cooperative sustained-yield management agreements with the departments mentioned, and permission should also be granted for the inclusion of Indian lands within sustained-yield plans subject to the consent of the Indians concerned.

All of the foregoing principles are either expressly or impliedly recognized by S. 250 in its present form or obviously intended to be applied in its admin-

istration, but the provisions of the bill do not prescribe in all particulars a complete, exact, and clear legislative framework for the effectuation of these principles. Accordingly, a suggested revision of the text of the bill has been prepared in the form of the draft accompanying this letter, and is submitted with the recommendation that it be substituted for the present text. This revision, while containing no provision not in accord with the spirit of S. 250 as introduced, embodies a number of very desirable perfecting amendments. The provisions set forth in the draft have been drawn up in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, and that Department is understood to be in full agreement with this Department as to the need for, and content of, these changes.

Enactment of S. 250 as thus proposed to be revised would make possible the better utilization of forest resources owned or administered by the Federal Government; would tend to discourage destructive lumbering on privately held forest lands; would strengthen the economic structure of communities dependent upon forest resources; would tend to prevent the deterioration of the tax base attendant upon cut-out-and-get-out methods of lumbering; and would in all probability save many communities from the economic paralysis symbolized by the "ghost town" which has descended upon areas where the lumber industry was not operated on a sustained-yield basis.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised me that there is no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

S. 250, a bill designed to promote sustained-yield forest management, has been strongly recommended for enactment by the Department of the Interior in its report of May 20, 1943, directed to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate.

The bill seeks, through the application of the principles of sustained-yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities. These principles have been given practical expression in the act of August 28, 1937, which measure laid the foundation and framework for a new forest policy for the revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in 18 counties in western Oregon.

The 1937 act provided that the timber on the Oregon grant lands should be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principles of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries. Section 2 of this law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make cooperative agreements with other Federal or State forest administrative agencies or with private forest owners or operators for the coordinated administration with respect to time, rate, method of cutting, and sustained yield of forest units comprising parts of the Oregon grant lands, together with lands in private ownership or under the administration of other public agencies.

Under the provisions of the 1937 act, a measure similar to the one here under consideration, the Oregon grant lands are now fulfilling their logical function. The vast forest resources occurring on these lands are being regulated in a manner which will insure perpetual operations and support permanent communities. The lands are not only paying their way but, in addition, are providing substantial revenues to the counties and repaying the original investment and other costs incurred by the Government in reacquiring title to these

lands. The enterprise is outstanding from both a financial and technical forestry standpoint, and has provided a proving ground for the practice of cooperative sustained-yield forest management.

The enactment of S. 250 will operate to extend the principles of sustained-yield forest management to all forest regions of the United States where Federal forest lands are located. Such action will be a major forward step in the field of cooperative forest management, and wherever applied will make possible the development of our remaining forest resources under sound forest-conservation practices.

S. 250 is very much the same as this bill and will provide the same kind of authority. I think it should be made clear that all S. 250 does is to provide authority for the Government to proceed under the principles of sound management.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would like to ask if there is any provision made in this legislation for a lumber company to dispose of tops that are ordinarily left on the ground.

Mr. MUCK. Tops left on the ground are unmerchantable. Of course, that is a case of economics. The Federal Government has for years been promoting close utilization of the forest, so far as that is possible. We have been advocating that for 30 years. It has brought some results in that stumps are cut much lower now and the tops are utilized closer.

Mr. CLEVINGER. They represent a dangerous fire hazard.

Mr. MUCK. The tops are not so much a hazard as are the limbs and slash.

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is what I mean.

Mr. MUCK. In most places on Government land, especially in the pine lands, the limbs are piled and burned in order to remove that hazard.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I know they are a bad hazard in my country.

Mr. MUCK. I was raised in Wisconsin and still do a lot of work there. Of course it is more difficult to handle slash there than in the pine areas; and in the fir region it is still more difficult. We have on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin quite successfully carried on brush salvage operations, and in that way the largest part of the hazard was removed. It was not always economically sound, but it did remove the hazard.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Having spent the best years of my life in Wisconsin, I have seen a lot of that.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Do these timbers, these tops, find a use in pulpwood?

Mr. MUCK. Oh, yes; to some extent.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I wonder what effort has been made, following out there the suggestion of Mr. Clevenger—I wonder if timbers from the South, in view of the scarcity of pulpwood and the devastation of our pulp timbers, would not sustain pulp mills and maybe supply some of our great need for pulp.

Mr. MUCK. We have several pulp operations in progress on our lands. When it comes to utilizing the tops, they are not much good for pulp or for lumber because of the knots. However, the western hemlock is used as close as it can be under present economic conditions.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Well, I do know that there is always parts on the top that can be used, sawed out and used, free from knots, and I should think you could utilize them that way. And, as Mr. Clevenger has

suggested, it would remove the fire hazard and permit the growth of the timber as well, because these tree tops are very devastating to the growing trees.

Mr. MUCK. I can assure you, sir, that some of the pulp companies, especially those operating on Government lands have done a great deal of work along that line. In fact, one large company with which I have been acquainted in Washington, has for 15 years tried everything, even to chipping this material right in the woods. A rather substantial operation was set up. They found, however, that the splitting of the hemlock in the woods was not very economical and extremely difficult from a labor standpoint. It was later discontinued. But there has been a great deal of thinking along that line, and I am sure the past 20 years has seen very marked progress in the utilization of our western woods.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Let me ask you one more question. There was a tendency for many years in the West for private, small companies, to cease operating and the whole timber business was being centered and concentrated in a few firms, isn't that true?

Mr. MUCK. That was true, largely because of the nature of the land holdings. The large companies acquired the greater part of the timber land.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. This will help to set up smaller units in communities and make them self-sustaining and have a tendency to decentralize the manufacture of lumber and wood products?

Mr. MUCK. I don't think that I would go quite that far, but I would say that it would make it possible, where there was a group of small timber holders, to get together on a cooperative plan.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is what I have in mind.

Mr. MUCK. We had that very definitely in mind in connection with this bill. In fact, a similar problem has been met on Indian reservations, where the ownership is vested largely in the tribe, and where we have allotments the title to which is vested in individuals. We have had, for 30 years, to provide protection for these small holdings. It is done in two ways: One, by stipulating in the master agreement that the terms of any agreements entered into with the individuals shall be on terms just as good as those entered into with the Government; and, two, that any transportation facilities constructed on the area shall be made available for the transportation of timber cut from these small areas; in the event the small owner wishes to dispose of his timber himself.

Representative GRANGER. In the operation of your forest products, has there been any complaint on the part of anybody as to the monopolistic aspects of your operation there?

Mr. MUCK. I am glad you raised that question, because the Oregon and California project is a comparatively new one; it has been in operation only since 1938. I have been connected with it since that time, and I do not recall a single complaint coming in as to that question or any other phase of the operation. The operations on the Oregon and California lands are guided by a policy committee consisting of representatives of the counties, the State forester, industry, and the Department of the Interior. This cooperative approach has, I think, helped to guide policy very successfully.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you very much for your statement.

STATEMENT OF P. H. BUTTRICK, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. BUTTRICK. Mr. Chairman, the directors of the American Forestry Association have studied this bill very carefully, and they are in favor of its passage. Their attitude was made public in an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine *American Forests*. This magazine is a publication of the association. I submit a copy for the record.

(The editorial in question follows:)

[Editorial from October 1943 issue of *American Forests*—the magazine of the American Forestry Association. This editorial is placed in the record of the hearings on S. 250 (H. R. 1621), 78th Cong., 1st sess., as evidence of endorsement by the association of the bill]

COOPERATIVE SUSTAINED YIELD

Few terms in forestry have been more loosely used and in many ways so little understood as "sustained yield." From the public point of view, its implied scientific complexities and its obvious suggestion of dependence upon certain specific laws of nature and economics have held little imaginative appeal. All too frequently it is looked upon as synonymous with the descriptive phrase "keeping forests continuously productive." And this is unfortunate. In implication and meaning the two are far apart. The sustained-yield concept lies at the very base of successful long-range management of both public and private forests.

Consequently, the imagination or even the interest of John Q. Public may well fail to be captured by the title of Senator Charles L. McNary's bill (S. 250) which passed the Senate on July 3—a bill to promote sustained yield forest management, etc. And this, too, is unfortunate. For just as forest historians have recorded the name of Senator McNary as joint author of the Clarke-McNary law, which implemented Federal and State cooperation in forest-fire protection, so will they recognize his sponsorship of S. 250, should it be enacted into law, as the beginning of another important and possibly more far-reaching field of cooperative endeavor in stabilizing forest production.

Perhaps this will be brought into sharper focus if the meaning of sustained yield can be restated in terms closer to everyday life—the equalizing of production and consumption. Foresters use the term "sustained yield" to describe a form of forest management under which the cutting of a forest is adjusted to its growth, so that approximately the same volume of wood may mature and be harvested yearly or periodically in perpetuity. In other words, growth and cut are in balance in a sustained-yield forest.

From a long-range view, growth and harvest in American forests must be balanced just as production and consumption must be equalized in any other industrial enterprise. Failure to do so works hardship on both the producer and consumer. Nevertheless, the attainment of sustained yield forestry is difficult both technically and economically, particularly on small holdings. Most of the forestry practiced by private owners is therefore on a discontinuous-yield basis. That is, yields come at irregular periods—usually spaced many years apart and in unequal amounts. To this type of forestry the phrase "keeping forests continuously productive" properly applies.

This is not said in criticism, as in many instances it is the only kind of forestry private owners or even public agencies can possibly practice. The unit of sustained yield must therefore frequently include many individual holdings. To rationalize forestry in the United States, sustained yield units must be organized which are sufficiently large to yield an even and perpetual supply of forest products to feed into the industrial machine. They must sustain local economies and be well distributed throughout all the great forest regions.

The objective of S. 250, as its title indicates, is to facilitate the building up of such units by providing a basis for cooperation between forest owners. As drawn, the bill can do so when there is a considerable area of federally owned land to serve as a nucleus. Around this nucleus, private holdings may be grouped under conditions permitting public timber to be fed into the local industrial machine in such a way that the continuity of operations will remain unbroken.

The basis of the scheme is that the private owners enter into long-term contracts with the Government, agreeing to harvest under Government regulation which will insure reproduction of the forest. On its part, the Government, knowing that individual operators do not have sufficient timber to keep their mills

operating perpetually, agrees to sell them enough publicly owned timber to do so. The whole plan is worked out so that a regular and perpetual supply of timber can be furnished from the sustained yield unit. No compulsion is put on forest owners to join the units, and the procedure of setting them up is democratic. Yet the interests of both the public and private owners are protected.

Carrying the endorsement of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, the bill provides means for both agencies to cooperate not only with private, but with State and local land-holding units; and where national forests and forest land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are intermingled, with each other. Should it become law, it is probable that the first units will be located in Oregon in connection with the Oregon and California crazy-quilt of patchwork ownership, involving Federal, State, county, and private lands.

Rationalizing the growing and harvesting of forest products on a high consumption level is an important task of American forestry and the American forest industries. Passage of the McNary bill, S. 250, will be a big step in this direction. Out of it may well come experience enabling the drafting of legislation, State, or Federal as the case may be, which will facilitate development of sustained yield units under conditions where public ownership is not dominant. It deserves full and active support.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. COFFEE, SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate very much this opportunity to appear before my colleagues in behalf of S. 250, now receiving your consideration. Many forestry experts have, or will appear before you to discuss the provisions of this bill. It is not my intention, therefore, to do more than say this measure has the backing of the lumbering and logging interests of my State as well as the endorsement of representatives of the men and women employed in the lumbering and logging industry. This measure will provide for the advancement of sustained-yield forest-management program with the resulting stabilization of the communities, forest industries, and employment dependent upon a proper conservation of our forest resources. Furthermore, I am convinced this measure will add greatly to the benefits we now receive from our forests in relation to water supply, prevention of soil erosion, and preservation of wildlife. In connection with the water supply, I am including herein, a telegram addressed to me by the commissioner of the department of public utilities of my home city of Tacoma, Wash., Robert O'Neil, which is self-explanatory:

TACOMA, WASH., *December 2, 1943.*

HON. JOHN M. COFFEE,

Member of Congress,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Since discussing Senate bill 250 with you in Washington, our Mr. Kunigk has discussed its provisions with our legal counsel and local forestry department representatives. The result of their discussions indicates that the bill in its present form affords the necessary protections to Tacoma. Therefore, I urge you to support this bill in its present form.

R. D. O'NEIL,

Commissioner, Department of Public Utilities.

The watershed areas of the city of Tacoma and the city of Seattle, which is in the adjoining congressional district, are located in part within the area embraced by the Snoqualmie National Forest. The handling and regulation of logging on the privately-owned tracts within the Snoqualmie National Forest boundaries, as well as the con-

trols exercised over the small farm plots, and so forth, within the national-forest boundary present a difficult problem, the solution of which will be materially aided by the passage of this legislation. Many of the worries which now beset municipalities, whose watersheds are dependent upon more detailed management of the national forest areas, which include all or part of their watersheds, will be relieved by the passage of the instant bill.

I hope the committee will see its way clear to report S. 250 with a "do pass" recommendation. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you and the members of the committee for your courteous attention.

RECOMMENDATION UPON S. 45, INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND WATERSHEDS, ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NOVEMBER 5, 1943

NATURE OF PROPOSAL

The bill provides for an increase in the amount of authorization for cooperation in forest-fire protection with the States from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000. It has passed the Senate and is now before the Committee on Agriculture of the House.

COMMENT

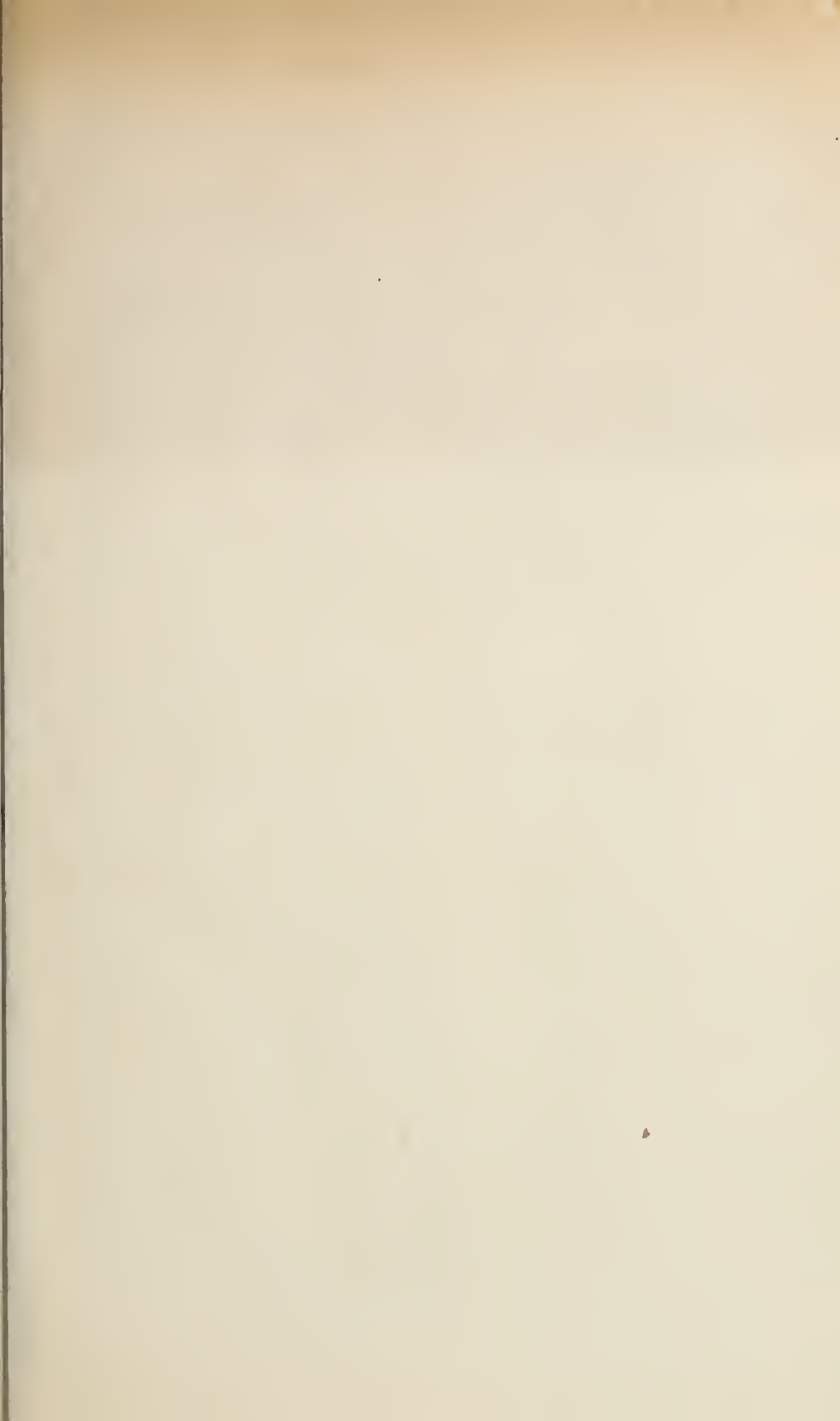
The measure would amend the Clarke-McNary law of 1924, the enactment of which was a recognition of the interest of the public in the protection of the forest lands of the Nation. Its object was to provide an incentive to the States and timberland owners for the protection from fire of the timber resources of the several States. The results accomplished by the Clarke-McNary law have been outstanding. The area of forest lands given protection has grown from year to year until it approaches 225,000,000 acres. Expenditures by the States now greatly exceed those of the Federal Government. Since the act, however, requires at least a 50-50 cooperation on the part of the States, many of those less strongly financed, particularly in the South, where protection is most urgently needed, have not found it possible to furnish this protection in adequate measure. The cost of adequate protection from fire of the Nation's timber and watershed areas, as a whole, has been placed at approximately \$19,000,000. The proposed legislation would authorize appropriations on the part of Congress for about 50 percent of this cost.

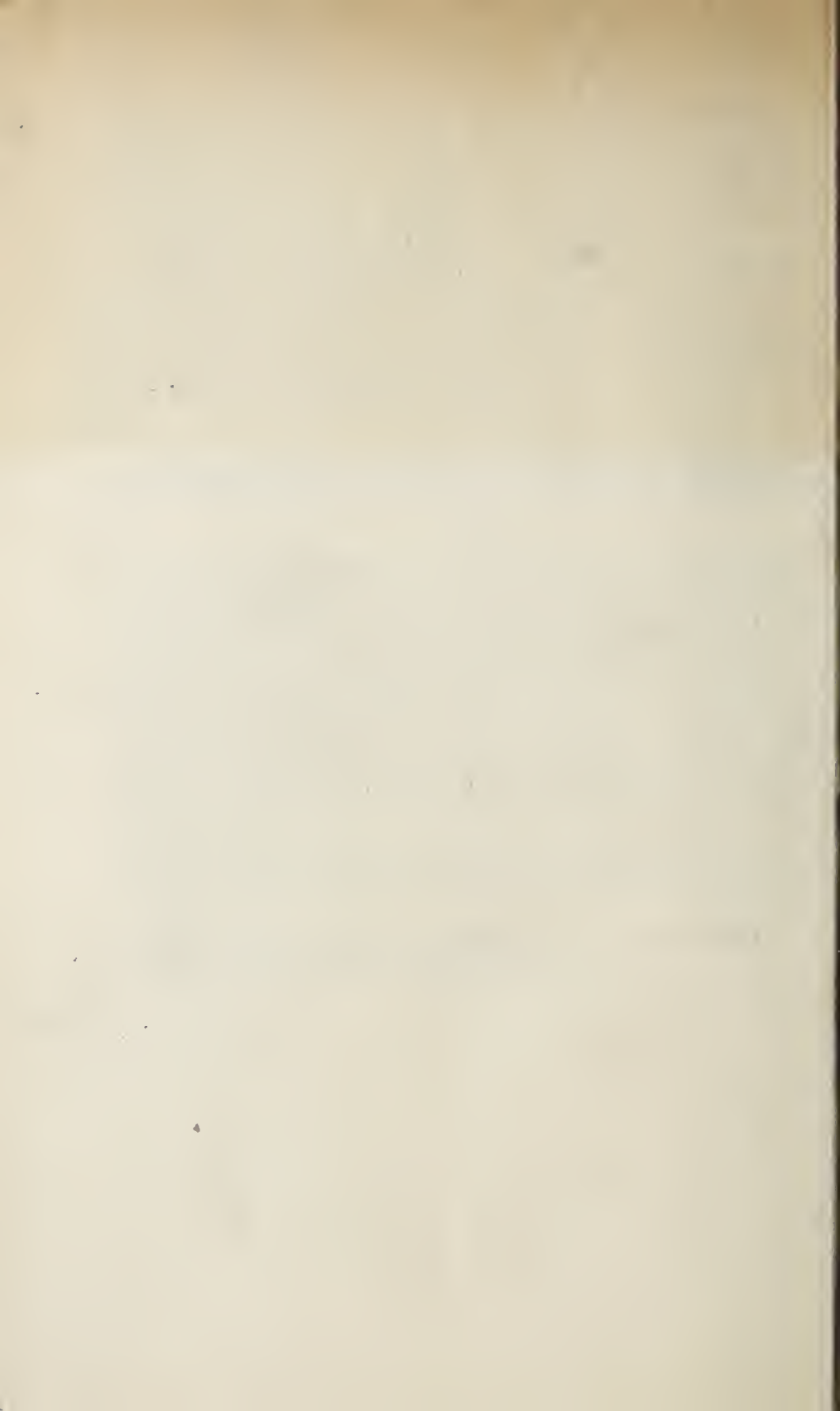
The interest of the public is apparent. Aside from its concern that there be a cheap and perpetual timber supply, recreational facilities, and protection to wildlife, the public has a stake in watershed protection through forest conservation which is possibly of even greater value than the production of wood and wood products.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that completes the list of witnesses, and we thank you for your appearance, gentlemen.

(Whereupon at 11:30 a. m. the hearing was concluded.)

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gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith a poem in memory of our late colleague, Lawrence Lewis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the legislative program for the day and other special orders, that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be granted leave of absence for Monday and Tuesday, December 13 and 14 next, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DILWEG, for 5 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. HARNES of Indiana, for 3 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. OUTLAND (at the request of Mr. MAGNUSON), indefinitely, on account of illness.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 296. An act for the relief of Hector H. Perry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 375. An act for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 878. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 933. An act for the relief of Lee S. Dradshaw; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1000. An act to reserve certain public-domain lands in the State of Arizona for addition to the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1146. An act to amend section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1164. An act for the relief of Lucille Sleet; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1233. An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of Moss Landing Harbor (Monterey Bay), Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 1324. An act for the relief of the Wisconsin Electric Power Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1325. An act for the relief of Joseph Moret; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1372. An act to fulfill a treaty obligation between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians by authorizing the purchase of certain interests in lands and mineral deposits by the United States from the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1391. An act for the relief of W. R. Jordan and Mabel Jordan; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1417. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to donate and convey on behalf of the United States to Jack Henry Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, Anchorage, Alaska, the wood-frame building known as the Telephone and Telegraph Building located on lots 7 and 8 in block 17, Anchorage townsite; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 1427. An act to authorize the appointment of Gregory Boyington, a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1477. An act for the relief of Carl M. Frasure; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1488. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Jose C. Romero all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain described tract of land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1494. An act for the relief of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1504. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1528. An act for the relief of Col. Anderson F. Pitts; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1576. An act to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to aid in effectuating the purposes of the Railway Labor Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 13, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS (Monday, December 13, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Public Lands Committee on Monday, December 13, 1943, at 10 a. m., to consider H. R. 2241, a bill to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyo.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

APRIL 7, 1943.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, JOHN E. RANKIN, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 29) entitled "A resolution to amend clause 40, rule XI, of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-seventh Congress," which was referred to said com-

mittee January 6, 1943, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. J. E. Rankin.
2. Marion T. Bennett.
3. Bernard W. Kearney.
4. Fred E. Busbey.
5. Paul Cunningham.
6. James Domengeaux.
7. J. Hardin Peterson.
8. Thomas G. Abernethy.
9. A. Leonard Allen.
10. Earle D. Willey.
11. Edith Nourse Rogers.
12. Grant Furlong.
13. Homer D. Angell.
14. James H. Fay.
15. Norris Poulson.
16. Robert B. Chipfield.
17. Jay LeFevre.
18. Michael J. Bradley.
19. Compton I. White.
20. Charles M. LaFollette.
21. Thomas J. Lane.
22. Charles B. Hoeven.
23. James C. Auchincloss.
24. Emory H. Price.
25. Carl Hinshaw.
26. C. W. Bishop.
27. John Edward Sheridan.
28. Albert J. Engel.
29. Henry P. Jeffrey.
30. Ranulf Compton.
31. Harold C. Hagen.
32. Angier L. Goodwin.
33. William J. Miller.
34. Merlin Hull.
35. Ivor D. Fenton.
36. Chet Holifield.
37. Maurice J. Sullivan.
38. A. M. Fernandez.
39. Charles A. Wolverton.
40. Leo E. Allen.
41. Evan Howell.
42. Joseph R. Bryson.
43. Harry L. Towe.
44. Joseph P. O'Hara.
45. Paul H. Maloney.
46. Wm. H. Wheat.
47. Paul W. Shafer.
48. Ben F. Jensen.
49. Ralph E. Church.
50. Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.
51. Victor Wickersham.
52. John M. Robison.
53. William A. Rowan.
54. William I. Troutman.
55. John Phillips.
56. Charles R. Clason.
57. Walter E. Brehm.
58. L. C. Arends.
59. Chauncey W. Reed.
60. Anton J. Johnson.
61. Stephen A. Day.
62. Wm. W. Blackney.
63. Richard M. Simpson.
64. Martin Gorski.
65. Thomas S. Gordon.
66. Robert F. Rockwell.
67. Thomas J. O'Brien.
68. Reid F. Murray.
69. Henry C. Dworshak.
70. Tom Murray.
71. John P. Newsome.
72. Jim McCord.
73. James V. Heidinger.
74. Fred Norman.
75. Harris Ellsworth.
76. Daniel Ellison.
77. Sid Simpson.

78. Henry O. Talle.
 79. Paul Stewart.
 80. Ross Rizley.
 81. Fred C. Gilchrist.
 82. D. Lane Powers.
 83. Mike Mansfield.
 84. Walt Horan.
 85. B. Carroll Reece.
 86. Harry Sauthoff.
 87. Bob Sikes.
 88. James A. Wright.
 89. Harve Tibbott.
 90. Richard J. Welch.
 91. A. C. Schiffer.
 92. Pat Cannon.
 93. Joe Hendricks.
 94. Edw. J. Hart.
 95. Foster Stearns.
 96. James W. Mott.
 97. Fadjo Cravens.
 98. Karl E. Mundt.
 99. W. F. Norrell.
 100. John Jennings, Jr.
 101. Aime J. Forand.
 102. E. C. Gathings.
 103. John L. McMillan.
 104. Howard Buffett.
 105. Ray J. Madden.
 106. John W. Murphy.
 107. John M. Coffee.
 108. Everett M. Dirksen.
 109. J. Glenn Beall.
 110. Joe B. Bates.
 111. Richard F. Harless.
 112. B. W. Gearhart.
 113. Alvin E. O'Konski.
 114. Edwin A. Hall.
 115. Henry D. Larcade, Jr.
 116. Lyle H. Boren.
 117. Usher L. Burdick.
 118. John E. Fogarty.
 119. Wm. Lemke.
 120. Joseph Mruk.
 121. Karl Stefan.
 122. Jed Johnson.
 123. William S. Hill.
 124. Philip J. Philbin.
 125. Louis E. Miller.
 126. W. P. Elmer.
 127. J. Leroy Johnson.
 128. Wesley E. Disney.
 129. Joseph E. Talbot.
 130. Noble J. Johnson.
 131. Frank B. Keefe.
 132. Oren Harris.
 133. F. Edw. Hébert.
 134. C. E. McKenzie.
 135. Arthur Winstead.
 136. John S. Gibson.
 137. William C. Cole.
 138. Brooks Hays.
 139. Max Schwabe.
 140. John D. McWilliams.
 141. Wirt Courtney.
 142. Edward O. McCowen.
 143. Gerald W. Landis.
 144. Estes Kefauver.
 145. Frank Fellows.
 146. John B. Bennett.
 147. John R. Murdock.
 148. James H. Morrison.
 149. Edward H. Rees.
 150. Thomas A. Jenkins.
 151. James F. O'Connor.
 152. Dewey Short.
 153. Frank Carlson.
 154. Clarence Cannon.
 155. John M. Vorys.
 156. W. P. Lamberton.
 157. Alvin F. Weichel.

158. Mike Monroney.
 159. Earl R. Lewis.
 160. Henderson H. Carson.
 161. Ed Rowe.
 162. Homer A. Ramey.
 163. Joseph J. O'Brien.
 164. William T. Byrne.
 165. Fred Bradley.
 166. Carl T. Curtis.
 167. Lawrence H. Smith.
 168. Orville Zimmerman.
 169. Overton Brooks.
 170. Matthew J. Merritt.
 171. Errett P. Scrivner.
 172. Francis E. Walter.
 173. Clair Engel.
 174. Jennings Randolph.
 175. Martin J. Kennedy.
 176. Melvin J. Maas.
 177. James M. Curley.
 178. Louis Ludlow.
 179. L. Mendel Rivers.
 180. Cecil R. King.
 181. John H. Tolan.
 182. L. H. Gavin.
 183. George E. Outland.
 184. D. K. Hoch.
 185. Dan R. McGehee.
 186. Robert L. Rodgers.
 187. Francis J. Myers.
 188. Pehr G. Holmes.
 189. George J. Bates.
 190. R. B. Wigglesworth.
 191. Christian A. Herter.
 192. A. Sidney Camp.
 193. Thomas Byron Miller.
 194. Charles A. Plumley.
 195. J. W. Fulbright.
 196. N. M. Mason.
 197. Chester H. Gross.
 198. Cliff Clevenger.
 199. Winifred Stanley.
 200. Aug H. Andresen.
 201. E. G. Rohrbough.
 202. Hubert S. Ellis.
 203. Chester E. Merrow.
 204. H. C. Fuller.
 205. George H. Bender.
 206. D. Emmert Brumbaugh.
 207. Walter C. Ploeser.
 208. Warren G. Magnuson.
 209. Roy O. Woodruff.
 210. Harry R. Sheppard.
 211. Frank A. Barrett.
 212. Lindley Beckworth.
 213. George G. Sadowski.
 214. Earl Wilson.
 215. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
 216. W. Sterling Cole.
 217. Francis Case.
 218. Ward Johnson.

This motion was entered upon the Journal, entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with signatures thereto, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees, December 10, 1943.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 45. An act to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566); with amendment (Rept. No. 947). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 3405. A bill making certain reg-

ulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 943). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 3760. A bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 946). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:
 H. R. 3826. A bill to require the approval of the Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of all disposals and acquisitions of real property or interests therein by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER:
 H. R. 3827. A bill to authorize the acceptance of certain land as a gift to the United States from Walter N. Campbell and Zenobia Campbell; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MALONEY:
 H. R. 3828. A bill to aid the program for the conservation of food; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKLEY:
 H. R. 3829. A bill for the relief of Herman Gelb; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS:
 H. R. 3830. A bill for the relief of Robert Zane Collings; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:
 H. R. 3831. A bill for the relief of the Citizens State Bank; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:
 H. R. 3832. A bill for the relief of E. D. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEISS:
 H. R. 3833. A bill for the relief of Domenico Bucci; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILSON:
 H. R. 3834. A bill for the relief of Anthony Galbreath; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4013. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Ray H. Fleming and 30 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4014. Also, petition of Laurence Gottschamer and 30 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for

AMENDING CLARKE-McNARY ACT

DECEMBER 10, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 45]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 45) to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the period and quotation mark following the word "Act", insert a colon, and add the following new wording:

Provided, That the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, \$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

STATEMENT

The bill increases the authorization in the act of June 7, 1924, from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000. The amendment proposed by the committee provides for an orderly increase in the annual appropriations, which it is believed will permit a consistent and efficient expansion of organized fire protection, which is dependent upon increases in the appropriations of some States in order to meet the matching requirements of the Clarke-McNary Act.

Since 1924 the Federal Government has cooperated on a matching basis with States and private forest-land owners to protect those forests of the Nation which are not owned by the Federal Government. The original intent of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; secs. 563 ff., title 16, U. S. C.) was that for each dollar spent by the States and private timberland owners for forest-fire protection an equal amount would be provided by the Federal Government. Since 1924 the Congress has from time to time increased the Federal appropriations, but the \$2,500,000 authorization has proved also to be a barrier against

larger appropriations. The constant threat of sabotage incident to the war, however, and the necessity for protecting areas of military significance from fire, influenced the Seventy-seventh Congress to exceed the authorization by \$1,500,000 in the appropriations act for the Department of Agriculture, approved July 22, 1942 (Public Law No. 674).

Under the circumstances the responsibility of Congress can best be met by giving separate consideration to sums appropriated in excess of the authorization included in the act of June 7, 1924. In the same way this can best be avoided, and the appropriation handled as a single unit, by enactment of S. 45. Until then it is only reasonable that larger appropriations be administered in accordance with the following statement from the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations dated May 13, 1942:

The committee expects the Forest Service to supervise carefully the expenditure of the additional amounts appropriated for forest-fire protection and to avoid incurring unnecessary expenditures. This is considered an emergency appropriation and should not be used as a basis for building an organization which will require large appropriations to maintain after the emergency is over. The committee expects to consider carefully all expenditures made from these emergency appropriations at its next regular hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Of a total area of 426,000,000 acres under State and private ownership, recognized as in need of organized protection, the 42 States and Hawaii now cooperating under the act of June 7, 1924, are protecting 282,000,000 acres. This leaves one-third of the forest area, which is in need of protection, without such benefits. Furthermore, during the past year, fires on the unprotected forest lands were responsible for losses estimated to be \$28,428,786, while only \$8,742,267 worth of timber was destroyed on the protected lands.

The Forest Service, working in cooperation with State foresters, has estimated that under normal conditions approximately \$18,500,000 will be required to place State and privately owned forest lands under satisfactory fire protection. Change in the authorization in the act of June 7, 1924, from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000 as provided in S. 45, followed by reasonable increases in the annual appropriation until they equal the authorization, will permit the Federal Government to complete its matching agreement. The expenditure of \$8,465,320 during the fiscal year 1942 by the States and private owners is indicative of the extent to which they are prepared to meet larger Federal appropriations. During the same year, the Federal expenditures under the combined cooperative and emergency provisions were \$2,700,006, making a total of \$11,165,326, or about four cents for each acre under protection.

These expenditures are exclusive of and in addition to those appropriated for the protection of the national forests and other federally owned lands. In considering this, it should be remembered that forest fires know no boundaries. Fires that start on State or privately owned forest lands spread to adjoining federally owned areas. Therefore, Federal assistance in protecting forests in State and private ownership assures added protection for Federal forests.

The committee recommends speedy enactment of the bill as reported.

A further explanation of the bill is contained in a report from the Department of Agriculture which is attached hereto and titled "Exhibit A."

EXHIBIT A

MAY 15, 1943.

Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: This is in reply to your request of January 11 for a report on S. 45, a bill to further amend section 3 of Public Law No. 270, approved June 7, 1924, providing for forest perpetuation and extension by increasing the annual authorization therefor and extending aid in combating tree insects and diseases. The bill increases the annual appropriation authorization from \$2,500,000 to not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; U. S. C. 566).

The purpose of this amendment, as we understand it, is to provide substantive authority for more nearly adequate appropriations to extend and strengthen organized protection against forest fires on private- and State-owned forest lands. More than 80 percent of our forest lands fall in these categories. The Clarke-McNary Act, enacted in 1924, established a pattern for organized protection under which Federal funds not to exceed combined State and accredited private expenditures are granted to States, which provide a satisfactory protection system. The protection is administered through appropriate State officials.

The soundness of the basic principles of the Clarke-McNary Act for cooperative fire protection has been established and widely accepted as the result of many years of experience. But it has long been recognized that the present fire-protection authorization is far too restrictive even for normal conditions. Actually, in recognition of the greatly increased danger from fires during the war emergency, Congress has strengthened the fire-protection facilities by increasing the Clarke-McNary fire appropriation to \$4,000,000 and by certain other emergency funds. Presumably, as a permanent policy, however, Congress would prefer that the authorization be sufficient to cover necessary appropriations.

Two hundred and eighty-two million acres of private and State forest lands are under regular organized fire protection; 144 million acres are under no degree of organized protection. The efficacy of organized protection is indicated by the fact that about 1 percent of the protected area burns annually as against 16 percent of the unprotected.

The increase in authorization will permit adequate protection of the 144 million acres now unprotected. It will also permit strengthening of the existing protection on the 282 million acres upon which the situation is not entirely satisfactory.

A conservative estimate for adequate normal protection on all private and State lands requiring aid is \$18,500,000. Because the Federal Government has a direct interest in and responsibility for organized fire control in its relation to watershed, recreation, and other interstate uses and benefits of forest lands, and because of the financial inability of many States, particularly in the South, to carry more than half of the entire cost, the Federal contribution must be about \$9,000,000. This is consistent with the revised authorization provided in S. 45.

* * * * *

The fact that efficient organized fire protection is basic to forestry is universally recognized. The increase in authorization contemplated by S. 45 is consistent with numerous recommendations of this Department and of other agencies. The Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry (S. Doc. 32) recommended a similar increase in this authorization. The Department believes that this bill should be enacted.

Because the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, in its recommendation for strengthening organized fire protection, conditioned increased Federal allotments to individual States upon forest practices in those States satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture; and because this Department during the past 3 years has consistently recommended an increase in the Clarke-McNary authorization as one feature of a comprehensive forest legislative program that would include public regulation of forest practices on private forest lands, it is desirable for the information of your committee in its consideration of S. 45 to clarify the position of this Department with regard to the relation of S. 45 to the broader program.

Forest fires are one of the major causes of forest destruction in this country. Another preeminent cause is destructive cutting of the forests on private lands. Although many progressive owners, to their great credit, are practicing forestry, they represent in the aggregate but a small proportion of the total cutting on private land. And 95 percent of our national cut is on private lands. No country in the world has been able to prevent destructive forest exploitation on private lands except through some form of public control. Such control is necessary as one foundation stone of an adequate forest policy and program that will establish a real forest economy in this country.

This Department also believes that an adequate forest program must eventually include a greatly increased scale of public ownership, various Federal aids to facilitate private forestry, and measures to strengthen and intensify management of public forests.

Thus adequate cooperative fire protection, important though it is, is in no wise a full solution to our long-time forest problem. However, because of the great importance and wartime urgency of forest fire control, we do recommend enactment of S. 45 at this time as a single measure, with the minor revisions heretofore enumerated.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of S. 45, with the recommended minor revisions, would not be in conflict with the program of the President. It also advises that further amendment of the act of June 7, 1924, to provide for regulation of forest practices on private land, expanded public ownership, and other expanded activities in the field of forestry would not, at least at this time, be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL, *Assistant Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(PUBLIC, 270, 68TH CONG.)

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than **[\$2,500,000,]** *\$9,000,000* to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act **[.]** : *Provided, That the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, \$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.*

Union Calendar No. 326

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 45

[Report No. 947]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 5, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 10, 1943

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
16 U. S. C. 566).

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
4 16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:

5 “That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such
6 portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems
7 advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and prac-
8 tices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate
9 officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such
10 investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage

1 the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate
2 and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on
3 growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby author-
4 ized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the
5 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,-
6 000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the
7 provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act: *Provided, That*
8 *the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed*
9 *\$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945,*
10 *\$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and*
11 *\$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947."*

Passed the Senate July 3 (legislative day, May 24),
1943.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 326

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 45

[Report No. 947]

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924
(43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566).

JULY 5, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 10, 1943

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF S. 45

MARCH 28, 1944.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 489]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 489, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



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House Calendar No. 218

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 489

[Report No. 1306]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1944

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state
4 of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 45) to
5 amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653;
6 16 U. S. C. 566). That after general debate, which shall
7 be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one
8 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
9 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture,
10 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-
11 minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill
12 for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same

1 to the House with such amendments as may have been
 2 adopted and the previous question shall be considered as
 3 ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage
 4 without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 218

78TH CONGRESS
 2^D Session

H. RES. 489

[Report No. 1306]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of S. 45, a bill
 to amend section 3 of the Act of June 7,
 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566).

By Mr. BATES of Kentucky

MARCH 28, 1944

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
 printed

gentleman. Because of the fact that the gentleman's amendment would have a limiting effect upon the ability of our military leaders to conduct the war, and the further fact which the gentleman so frankly admitted, that the war is not over yet, with which statement I agree, I hope the gentleman's amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MAGNUSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4254) to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended, pursuant to House Resolution No. 498, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 334, nays 21, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

YEAS—334

Abernethy	Burdick	Dondero
Allen, La.	Burgin	Doughton
Andersen,	Busbey	Douglas
H. Carl	Butler	Drewry
Anderson,	Byrne	Durham
N. Mex.	Camp	Dworshak
Andresen,	Canfield	Eaton
August H.	Cannon, Mo.	Eberhart
Andrews, N. Y.	Capozzoli	Elliott
Angell	Carlson, Kans.	Ellis
Arends	Carrier	Ellison, Md.
Auchincloss	Case	Ellsworth
Baldwin, Md.	Celler	Elston, Ohio
Baldwin, N. Y.	Chapman	Fay
Barden	Church	Feighan
Barrett	Clark	Fenton
Barry	Clason	Fernandez
Beall	Cochran	Fish
Beckworth	Cole, Mo.	Fisher
Bell	Cole, N. Y.	Fitzpatrick
Bender	Colmer	Flannagan
Bennett, Mo.	Cooley	Folger
Bishop	Cooper	Forand
Blackney	Costello	Fuller
Bland	Courtney	Fulmer
Bloom	Cox	Gale
Bolton	Cravens	Gallagher
Bonner	Crosser	Gamble
Bradley, Pa.	Cunningham	Gathings
Brehm	Curley	Gavin
Brooks	Curtis	Gearhart
Brown, Ga.	D'Alesandro	Gierlach
Brown, Ohio	Davis	Gibson
Brumbaugh	Dawson	Gifford
Bryson	Delaney	Gilchrist
Buckley	Dewey	Gillespie
Bulwinkle	Dickstein	Gillette
Burch, Va.	Dillweg	Goodwin
Burchill, N. Y.	Dingell	Gordon

Gore	Luce	Robertson
Gorski	Ludlow	Robinson, Utah
Gossett	Lynch	Robson, Ky.
Grant, Ala.	McConnell	Rockwell
Grant, Ind.	McCord	Rodgers, Pa.
Gregory	McCormack	Rogers, Calif.
Gwynne	McCowen	Rogers, Mass.
Hagen	McGehee	Rohrbough
Hale	McGregor	Rowan
Hall,	McKenzie	Rowe
Edwin Arthur	McLean	Sabath
Hall,	McMillan	Sadowski
Leonard W.	McMurray	Sasser
Halleck	McWilliams	Satterfield
Hancock	Madden	Sauthoff
Hare	Magnuson	Scanlon
Harness, Ind.	Mahon	Schiff
Harris, Ark.	Maloney	Schwabe
Harris, Va.	Mansfield,	Scott
Hart	Mont.	Simpson, Ill.
Hartley	Mansfield, Tex.	Simpson, Pa.
Hays	Marcantonio	Smith, Maine
Hébert	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Va.
Heffernan	Martin, Mass.	Smith, W. Va.
Herter	May	Snyder
Hess	Merritt	Somers, N. Y.
Hill	Morrow	Spence
Hinshaw	Michener	Springer
Hobbs	Miller, Conn.	Stanley
Hoeven	Miller, Mo.	Stearns, N. H.
Holfield	Miller, Nebr.	Stevenson
Holmes, Mass.	Miller, Pa.	Stigler
Holmes, Wash.	Mills	Stockman
Hope	Monkiewicz	Sullivan
Horan	Morrison, La.	Summers, Tex.
Howell	Mott	Sundstrom
Hull	Mruk	Taber
Izac	Mundt	Talbot
Jackson	Murphy	Talle
Jeffrey	Murray, Tenn.	Tarver
Jenkins	Murray, Wis.	Taylor
Jennings	Newsome	Thomas, Tex.
Johnson,	Norman	Thomason
Anton J.	Norrell	Torrens
Johnson, Ind.	Norton	Treadway
Johnson,	O'Brien, Ill.	Troutman
J. Leroy	O'Brien, Mich.	Vincent, Ky.
Johnson,	O'Brien, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Luther A.	O'Toole	Voorhis, Calif.
Johnson,	Outland	Vorys, Ohio
Lyndon B.	Pace	Vursell
Johnson, Okla.	Patman	Wadsworth
Johnson, Ward	Patton	Walter
Jonkman	Peterson, Fla.	Ward
Kean	Peterson, Ga.	Wasielewski
Kearney	Pfeiffer	Weaver
Kefauver	Phillips	Welch, Ohio
Kelley	Pittenger	Weiss
Keogh	Ploeser	Welch
Kerr	Plumley	Wene
Kilburn	Poage	West
Kilday	Poulson	Whelchel, Ga.
Kinzer	Powers	Whitten
Kirwan	Pracht	Whittington
Kleberg	C. Frederick	Wickersham
Klein	Pratt	Wigglesworth
Kunkel	Joseph M.	Wilson
LaFollette	Priest	Winstead
Landis	Rabaut	Wolcott
Lane	Ramey	Wolfenden, Pa.
Lanham	Ramspeck	Wolverton, N. J.
Larcade	Randolph	Woodrum, Va.
Lea	Rankin	Worley
LeCompte	Reed, Ill.	Wright
LeFevre	Rees, Kans.	Zimmerman
Lemke	Richards	
Lesinski	Rivers	

NAYS—21

Arnold	Knutson	Shafer
Clevenger	Lambertson	Short
Crawford	Mason	Smith, Ohio
Day	O'Hara	Smith, Wis.
Elmer	O'Konski	Sumner, Ill.
Griffiths	Reed, N. Y.	Winter
Jones	Scrivner	Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—74

Allen, Ill.	Dies	Hendricks
Anderson, Calif.	Dirksen	Hoch
Andrews, Ala.	Disney	Hoffman
Bates, Ky.	Engel, Mich.	Jarman
Bates, Mass.	Engle, Calif.	Jensen
Bennett, Mich.	Fellows	Johnson,
Boren	Fogarty	Calvin D.
Boykin	Ford	Judd
Bradley, Mich.	Fulbright	Kee
Buffett	Furlong	Keefe
Cannon, Fla.	Gillie	Kennedy
Carson, Ohio	Graham	King
Carter	Granger	Lewis
Chenoweth	Green	Maas
Chiperfield	Gross	Manasco
Coffee	Harless, Ariz.	Monroney
Compton	Heidinger	Morrison, N. C.

Murdock	Rolph	Stefan
Myers	Russell	Stewart
O'Connor	Sheppard	Thomas, N. J.
O'Neal	Sheridan	Tibbott
Philbin	Sikes	Tolan
Price	Slaughter	Towe
Reece, Tenn.	Sparkman	White
Rizley	Starnes, Ala.	Willey

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

General pairs:

Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Tibbott.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Gross.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Willey.

Mr. Green with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Kee with Mr. Carson of Ohio.

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Towe.

Mr. King with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Myers with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Gillie.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Jensen.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Rolph.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Furlong with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Hoch with Mr. Stefan.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. Granger with Mr. Judd.

Mr. Disney with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Ford with Mr. Chipfield.

Mr. White with Mr. Buffett.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on the following Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered before the Jersey City Real Estate Board in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the New York Sun on April 10.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. REED of New York and Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Flathead Monitor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the Washington Post today written by Melvina Lindsay.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Tuesday, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, following the gentleman from California, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN] may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS RELATIVE TO POST-WAR PLANNING

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 1358) back favorably without amendment, a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 80) authorizing the Committee

on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the current session relative to post-war planning.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2, of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use, 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the current session relative to post-war planning.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon and include therein certain governmental information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Speaker, on April 18 I was granted unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. Miles F. Hollister, of Altoona, Pa.

I have been informed by the Public Printer that the address will require 3½ pages of the RECORD, the cost of which will be \$157.50.

I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the cost, I be permitted to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein the address referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 509), as follows:

Resolved, That CARTER MANASCO, of the State of Alabama, be, and he is hereby, elected chairman of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3257) to amend Subtitle—Insurance of Title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize suspension of the statute of limitations in certain cases, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 15, strike out "four" and insert "two."

Page 2, line 16, after "hereof", insert "Provided, That no such agreement or modification shall be entered into in any case where the right to sue the United States has expired at the time of making the agreement or modification unless made within 60 days after the enactment of this proviso."

Page 2, after line 16, insert:

"Sec. 2. Whenever the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, finds that a meritorious claim arising on or after December 7, 1941, against the United States, or any agent or employee thereof, for loss of or damage to cargo has lapsed by reason of failure to commence suit against the United States or any agent or employee thereof within the time provided by law, and that such failure to institute suit was based on lack of information not resulting from lack of due diligence, or other causes sufficient in the opinion of the Administrator to excuse such failure to institute suit, the Administrator may compromise, or settle any such claim on the same basis as though the time for suit had not expired: *Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend the time to commence suit.*"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. BLAND. All of the Senate amendments are restrictive upon the bill passed by the House. In the first place, we provided for an extension of 4 years. The Senate amendment makes it 2 years.

Then there was a question as to the authority of the Administrator to waive the statute of limitations. That was in our bill, but there is a reservation, where they have the right to sue, that it shall be exercised within 60 days. And there is also a limitation on the right to sue the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 489 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 45) to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I shall later yield to the gentleman from Ohio 30 minutes.

This rule makes in order Senate bill 45, which has been passed unanimously and has been approved by the House committee by unanimous vote. It authorizes the appropriation of \$9,000,000 for forest-fire protection and the safeguarding of public as well as State and private forests. It is provided that the \$9,000,000 cannot be expended in 1945. The bill limits the expenditures to be made in the years 1945, 1946, 1947.

It is believed by those who are familiar with the situation that this legislation is absolutely necessary, because in the act of 1924, if I recollect correctly, we agreed to ratchet the expenditures of various States for the preservation of our forests. Unfortunately, due to the conditions, the amount that was available was not sufficient to match the expenditures of the States and even that contributed by the private owners of various forest lands.

I believe that this legislation is timely and needed. It has been unanimously passed by the Senate, unanimously reported by the House committee, and consequently the rule making it in order should pass without opposition. In view of the fact that the chairman of the committee will later on explain the provisions of the bill more thoroughly and in detail, I shall not take up any further time other than to say that the rule provides for 1 hour's general debate which, I am informed, will be used in favor of the bill on the part of both the gentlemen representing the majority as well as the minority.

I reserve the balance of my time, and I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], who, unfortunately, I think, questioned my action on the floor of the House in giving a hearing at a Committee on Rules meeting on his resolution providing for an investigation of the Office of War Information on a day when he was absent. I was under the impression that the gentleman was always present at meetings of the Committee on Rules but have since learned that he was out of town. I did not take up the resolution that day upon my own volition. The gentleman's colleagues stated that the hearing should go on, and I acceded to the wishes of the majority as well as the minority members of the committee. Therefore, I should

not be charged with willfully calling up the resolution when he was not present.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois is again laboring under a misunderstanding and an illusion, because there are a number of reasons why he should be subject to criticism for bringing up a measure, of which I was the author and the sponsor, before a committee of which I was a member during my absence, especially after I had notified him that I would be away from Washington on official business and requested, as the chairman should remember, that the measure not be brought up during my absence. Of course, once the witnesses were present and were ready to testify, my colleagues did not want to put them to the inconvenience of being called back again, and permitted their testimony to be given the committee. I have read the transcript of that testimony and I expect to call the attention of the chairman again, when the Committee on Rules meets and he is present, that he did transgress the amenities of the occasion.

Mr. SABATH. Of course, that is not admitted on my part.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. However, that is neither here nor there. I wish to speak on the question that is before the House; that is, the adoption of a rule making in order the consideration of S. 45, a bill to amend the Clarke-McNary Act, which was originally passed on June 7, 1924, so as to increase the authorization for appropriations for forest-fire prevention work in the Department of Agriculture from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000 per annum.

In this connection, let me point out that in the last two or three appropriation bills for this purpose the House has exceeded the authorization in the actual appropriation made, and this measure is a corrective one for the purpose of giving authority to the appropriations that will be made in the future and also, if I am correct in my understanding of the situation, to cure any actions that have been taken in the past in making appropriations that were at that time over the authorization.

This bill also carries with it a limitation as to the amount of money that may be expended during the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1945. This limitation is \$6,300,000. The limitation is raised each year until the total authorization of \$9,000,000 per annum may be reached, if, in the discretion of the Committee on Appropriations and in the discretion of the House, it is found advisable.

I believe this House is well aware of the importance to the Nation of our timber and lumber supply. I believe every Member of this body recognizes the necessity of protecting the forests of America, certainly more so now than ever before, because timber and lumber, the products of the forest, are one of our greatest natural resources, and today, incidentally, one of our rarest resources.

It is of the utmost importance that this legislation be passed so that the Committee on Appropriations and the House in their wisdom may take steps to meet the situation that presently exists in the great lumber industry and

throughout our American forests which are such an important part of our natural resources.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Rules upon the request of the Committee on Agriculture, which likewise was unanimous in its endorsement of the bill. I am informed that the bill, S. 45, passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and I am firmly of the belief that when the measure comes to a vote in the House tomorrow it will be passed by this body by a unanimous or practically unanimous vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the following facts for which I had to send out last night were not available in time to present them during the debate on the lend-lease bill, but it seems very important, in view of our relations with Poland, that this correction be placed in the RECORD.

The statement on lend-lease aid to Poland presented by Mr. Crowley and included in the minutes of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs held in March 1944, contains some inaccuracies concerning the help for Polish deportees in Russia. The statement—extension of Lend-Lease Act, H. R. 4254, page 50, and appendix J, page 251—asserts that—

Arrangements are being made between the Polish Government in exile, the Soviet Union, and the Foreign Economic Administration whereby Polish refugees in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be supplied with clothing and foodstuffs. These refugees, who escaped to the Soviet Union from Nazi-occupied Poland, are the families and relatives whose menfolk are now in the Polish armed forces fighting side by side with the Allies. The Soviet Government has indicated its willingness to cooperate in the delivery of these supplies to the Poles.

The fact is, according to the Poles, that there are no Polish refugees in Russia, but 1,500,000 persons forcibly and cruelly deported from their homes in eastern Poland during its occupation by Soviet Russia in the period following the Ribbentrop-Molotov partition agreement and the German attack. The arrangements about lend-lease help for those deportees referred to in the statement as in force at present, had in reality only been working during the short time after diplomatic relations between Russia and Poland had been resumed at the initiative of General Sikorski in July 1941.

Unfortunately, already in the summer and early fall of 1942, the Soviet Government destroyed the relief administration set up by the Polish Embassy in Kuybyshev, and seized huge quantities of lend-lease supplies prepared for distribution among the Poles. After a brief period of improvement in the reciprocal Soviet-Polish relations in the winter of 1942-43, the Soviet Government declared in January 1943, that all the deported Polish citizens had become Soviet subjects.

Since the severance of diplomatic relations with the Polish Government by the Soviets in April 1943 under the pretext of the tragic and mysterious Katyn affair, no help whatsoever has been

reaching the 1,500,000 Polish deportees, the majority of whom is constituted by women and children, mostly families of Polish soldiers and prisoners of war.

Since that time, all the supplies have been definitely confiscated by the Soviet Government. What then is the use of concealing in Mr. Crowley's report the truth about the Soviet Government's unlawful procedure of seizing supplies which had been charged to the Polish Government under the lend-lease agreement and to mislead the House of Representatives about this unprecedented breach of international law and custom by a stronger United Nation in its dealings with a weaker one?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the bill—S. 45—which we are now about to consider following the adoption of the pending rule, is designed to authorize Congress to appropriate money annually under the procedure known as the Clarke-McNary cooperative forest fire protection program in State and private forest lands. The present Clarke-McNary authorization is limited to only \$2,500,000 a year, but because of the wartime fire situation last year Congress made available a total of \$6,300,000. The bill S. 45 would amend the Clarke-McNary Act by raising the authorization to \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year 1945 and gradually thereafter to \$9,000,000 a year by 1948. It would more nearly bring the Clarke-McNary limitation into line with the recognized needs of the program. The bill has been passed by the Senate and has been approved by the House Committee on Agriculture. Last year more than 31,000,000 acres of State and private forest and watershed land was burned over in nearly 200,000 separate fires. The monetary damage was estimated at about \$44,000,000. Though the cooperative program was begun back in 1912, following the enactment of the Weeks law, the forerunner of the Clarke-McNary Act, there are still 137,000,000 acres of State and private forest land without organized fire protection, and protection within the remaining 290,000,000 acres is far from what it should be. Federal Clarke-McNary money is expended on a dollar-per-dollar basis with the State and with private owners. The record shows that the latter have consistently spent a larger annual total than the United States Government on this program. For example, in 1912, 60,000,000 acres was given protection at an expenditure of \$51,000 by the Federal Government and of \$237,000 by 11 States. In 1925 the figure was 142,000,000 acres at an expenditure of \$399,000 by the United States and \$1,834,000 by 29 States.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, after a Nation-wide investigation, reported in 1941 that the annual cost of adequate protection from fire for the 428,000,000 acres of State and private forest lands would properly be about \$18,000,000 a year, and accordingly recommended that the Federal authorization in the Clarke-McNary Act be raised to \$9,000,000 in order that the Federal Government might be in a position to share

the cost of full protection on a 50-50 matching basis. This \$18,000,000 estimate is based on the value of the pre-war dollar. The public interest in the protection of these lands is obviously very great. These lands constitute more than 70 percent of all the Nation's forest land. They contain the best three-fourths of standing timber of the Nation and they provide about 95 percent of the timber supply. Aside from destroying or damaging valuable timber, fires reduce the flow of water in streams for domestic and commercial use and water power and remove the forest cover needed by wildlife. It is also a fact that 50 percent of the forest fires on these lands are caused not by the owners or anything that owners do but by visitors such as hunters, campers, and the like. It is highly important to all of the forest lands in the 48 States that this Clarke-McNary authorization be increased so that additional funds can be provided on a matching basis.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact that very large areas, particularly in our own territory, have been destroyed by fire within the last several years and that a provision of this sort, insuring the protection of the forests, is a most necessary item in our national economy?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is absolutely correct. I would point out to my colleagues in just 1 fire in the State of Oregon, a few years ago, a total of 12,000,000,000 feet of timber was wiped out by fire. To translate that into terms more easily understood, that amount of timber would build 2,000 cities of 5,000 population each.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact also that timber now is one of the critical materials needed in the war effort?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in the provisions of this bill. I have always felt that our national forests were one of the great assets of the Nation.

I would like to point out that the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, of which I was a member, recommended what is substantially the bill before the House. We traveled over the entire country and held public hearings in every forest region, and I can safely say that the majority of the people who testified favored Nation-wide forest-fire protection and completion of the United States Forest Survey.

We found great confusion among those testifying at the hearings with respect to the Nation's timber supply. Even experts on this matter disagreed as to the total remaining volume of timber and the annual growth in our forests. We should have positive information about these matters and H. R. 3848 provides the opportunity.

I understand that much of the work cannot be done until after the war is over but we should prepare now.

Wood is increasing almost daily in its importance and is likely to continue in that direction.

During that investigation I saw perhaps more clearly than I had ever seen before, the necessity for fire protection for our forests. I think one of the most ghastly sights that I witnessed was not so very far out of the city of Portland, where fire had broken out and swept over a most magnificent tract of timber. Those great trees stood there like ghosts. When you consider the length of time it takes to grow a tree in the forest and what a tremendous asset the forests are to the Nation, we can well afford to spend a good many millions of dollars to protect our forests from these fires. There certainly is more danger from fires during a period of war when there is apt to be sabotage than during any other time.

The conservation of our timber supply is also important in view of the depletion of our mineral resources, such as iron ore and other metals. The mines in time will become exhausted. We know what this war is doing to the mineral resources of the country. I was very much interested in an article which appeared in the paper recently which is as follows:

NEW CHEMICAL MAGIC TRANSMUTES SOFTWOODS INTO BEST OF TIMBER

(By William L. Laurence)

A new chemical process that transmutes all types of softwood into wood of any desired hardness, thus providing a chemical magic wand with which hundreds of millions of acres of American forests of pine and other softwoods can be transformed into woodlands yielding the best of timber, was announced yesterday by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

With the new process, it was announced, "poplar becomes harder than hard maple, which in turn can be made harder than ebony." The compressive strength of wood is so increased and other properties imparted by the process to such an extent, it was added, "that the result is actually no longer natural wood, but a new material that may be termed 'transmuted wood.'"

The chemicals used in the process are derived from coal, air, and water. The first step is to use these three for synthesizing ammonia, carbon dioxide, and methanol (synthetic wood alcohol). The carbon dioxide and ammonia react to form urea, a substance widely used as a fertilizer. The methanol yields formaldehyde, which condenses with urea to form a substance named "di-methyl-urea." When the latter is mixed in water with urea and compounds are formed that are known as methylol-urea. These chemicals are the magic wands that can transform softwoods in a few hours into hardwoods that takes nature a hundred years to grow.

Both urea and di-methylol-urea, it was explained, are commercially available and inexpensive chemicals now being produced on a large scale. Both are on allocation by the War Production Board but in the small quantities required for investigation and preliminary tests, "they are available without formal allocation," it was announced.

The new development was described yesterday by Dr. J. F. T. Berliner, and was demonstrated by chemists of the du Pont ammonia department, before a meeting of press and trade representatives at the Waldorf-Astoria, where articles made of the transmuted wood were exhibited for the first time.

The chemicals—white, water-soluble solids—are impregnated by pressure into the structure of wood in a water solution. The methylol-urea, it was explained, reacts with

components of wood to form hard, water-insoluble, unmeltable resins within the piece of lumber being treated. Natural acids present in timber start the chemical reaction. Heat, such as kiln drying, speeds the conversion of the methylol-urca into resins within the wood. The change takes place throughout the wood, not just on the surface. The cost is from 3½ to 4½ cents a board-foot.

COLOR IMPARTED THROUGHOUT WOOD

Color also may be imparted permanently throughout the wood by mixing a dye with the impregnating chemical, it was announced.

"Light colored pine," Dr. Berliner said, "can take on the hues of cherry, the glamor of rosewood, or the depth of mahogany, or it may be colored in brilliant reds, greens, or purples.

"Such woods as soft maple, tupelo gum, yellow poplar, a number of the pines, and other woods can be treated to improve their usefulness. They could be used to release hard maple, oak, walnut, and other more desirable and costlier woods. In turn, these woods, too, can be improved.

"Tidewater cypress with its pleasing grain, California redwood with its satin texture and warm red color, and our almost white cottonwood, matching the best bleached woods, are but a few of the examples of the many woods that may now compete on even terms with other species.

"Even sawdust shavings, and similar wood wastes may be molded into articles, and dyes or pigments incorporated. Other cellulose and fibrous products, including cotton, farm wastes, paper, and leather also lend themselves to the treatment. Likewise it is applicable to bamboo and similar cane and fiber materials."

CHEMICALS ADD STRENGTH

The chemical treatment, it was added, "constitutes wood to order, even to making it strong enough to substitute for steel in certain machinery parts; it enables industry to create in a few days woods harder than ebony, which nature takes a century to grow."

The new process, for example, permits the construction of doors, windows, and drawers that will not swell and stick, or contract and become loose. Furniture made of the transmuted wood could be shipped throughout the world, to humid tropics or dry areas, without swelling, shrinking, or warping.

Of interest to musicians was the statement that the transmuted woods may be used for musical instruments. It may be that woods could be made to order to match the best that was available to Stradivarius or the other great violin makers of Cremona.

There are now in the United States 50 types of woods that are usable and 1,000 types for which at present no practical use has been found largely because of their softness. To the latter type belong 200,000,000 acres of southern pine forests. With the new magic wand created by chemistry all these vast resources can now be added to raise the standard of living in a victorious post-war America, it was declared.

The du Pont chemists developed the process following a line of research that paralleled studies conducted by the forest-products laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It goes on to show what can be done with wood as a result of this new process. It is not entirely new, because I recall quite a number of years ago visiting a plant that furnished parts for automobiles, located in the city of Poughkeepsie. The man in charge of that factory had developed through his laboratory a process for treating wood with chemicals and then placing the wood under hydraulic pressure, with the result that he made a wheel for an au-

tomobile that would not warp. He came to Washington at that time and took it up with the War Department. The officials of the War Department said, "You cannot possibly make a wheel for an automobile out of wood that will not warp." He said, "I would like to have you test it." They said they would test it. So he brought down one of those compressed pieces of wood. They soaked it in water, and left it out in the sun and then went at it with an axe, but they could not damage the processed wood. The Ford Motor people and some other automobile concerns took it up and this man had a tremendous output of steering wheels for automobiles that would not warp when exposed to the weather.

But apparently, this du Pont is a somewhat different process. It is very important however, at this time when metals are being used up with such great rapidity, to have this new process developed as a substitute for metal. If there is a process by which timber can be saved to conserve our materials we ought to be able to spend a considerable amount for that purpose.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Does the gentleman realize that the alcohol needed for war should be made from wood waste? There is a project for that purpose actively under consideration by the War Production Board. As a matter of fact, we are using 160,000,000 bushels of grain out of a scarce grain supply for manufacturing alcohol, when wood waste could be used.

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; I understand that is true. I also understand that through research laboratories in the South they have brought new prosperity to many sections of the country by which soft wood can be manufactured into paper. The lumber is quickly grown in the South.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. REED of New York was granted permission to extend his own remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PALESTINE—CROSS ROAD OF THREE CONTINENTS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, some have envisioned the unceasing struggle for the realization of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine as a specialized activity limited to the needs of one particular people. But they have failed to see that the struggle is bitter, precisely because the Jewish national homeland is the acute concern of those nations who now measure, or will measure, their greatness by spheres of influence and the holy concept of the balance of power.

More concretely, Palestine is a link between three continents. Passage through Palestine, through its bordering waterways and land routes make it one of the most strategically placed areas in the Middle East. Britain's control of Palestine has given it a vantage point in the structure of its empire that no other nation among the powers has today. In an analytical article in Harper's for April it has been pointed out by Eliahu Ben-Horin, keen student of the Near East that Russia's veering away from the previously stern anti-Zionist point of view clearly reflects its contemplation of a friendship with Palestine that might help in her age-old struggle for an outlet to the warm seas. France, it must be remembered, reluctantly relinquished spreading her sphere of influence into Palestine, only on the condition that a British mandate would result not in another British acquisition, but in a national homeland for the Jewish people. Germany, again and again has wooed Arabian chieftains, for it is a fat prize, this strategic strip of land of Zion.

Added to the valuable mineral deposits in the Middle East is the reservoirs of oil that have been so greatly in the public eye of late.

In all this teeming activity centered about little Palestine, each interested party has made its stand clear, if not by direction, then by indirection. Great Britain has openly declared its policy of control, set forth in the MacDonald white paper of 1939. It ignored the international ratification of the Palestine mandate which committed it to facilitating the establishment of a national homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. It flouted the intent and purpose of its own Balfour Declaration. It breached without a by your leave the Anglo-American Treaty of 1924. These were the overt acts. More subtly, it strove to set Arab against Jew and Jew against Arab and thus step into the breach. It maneuvered the puppet strings of Arabian governments to protest against any official American approval of the national homeland. It seemingly cultivated a spurious pan-Arabian federation, aware of the impossibility of achievement. It allowed fleeing refugees to drown off Palestinian shores rather than admit more Jews than suited its purpose.

British officials, especially Brendan Bracken, has welcomed criticism of British policies. Such fairness and tolerance gives me confidence to take exception to some of Britain's actions. I have confidence in Britain. I take comfort in the hope that England will finally do justice in Palestine, that England will have a contrite heart.

Russia likewise has played its hand openly as to Palestine. In October 1943 Ivan Maisky, the former Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James, visited Palestine, an act of official awareness. Russian Jewry, Mr. Ben-Horin reveals, has been permitted to acknowledge its ties with world Jewry. A Soviet diplomat praised the wondrous achievements in the colonization of Palestine. In January 1944 an exhibition of Jewish colonization in Palestine was on display in Rus-

sia. Palestine, the Russians are saying in effect, may yet be our key to the Mediterranean.

France's hold on Syria and Lebanon have weakened. Is Great Britain the logical successor? The question is merely by way of saying that control of the Middle and Near East is one of the problems in which all nations are perpetually interested.

Surely, then, in striving for a durable peace, in acknowledging the necessity for close-knit world collaboration in peace as well as in war, the United States cannot crawl into its shell and dismiss Palestine as no concern of hers. It can be no idle lesson for us to have learned that what happens in the blue waters of the Mediterranean, as surely affects us as what happens in the Gulf of Mexico. Our role is that, and rightly so, of seeking no territorial aggrandizement but rather that of winning the fruits of the Atlantic Charter. The United States can ill afford to turn aside as a stabilizing force in the tug of war now being played in the Middle East.

For, caught in this tug of war, is a defenseless people who have been driven from pillar to post for 2,000 years, without the dignity of a homeland, dispersing and settling, knitting the broken strands of life the best it can. For the past 27 years, relying on the promise of a mighty nation, the Jews of the world have redeemed Palestine, restoring where it could, its Biblical richness of soil out of the wasteland, building industry and commerce. As the only successful colonization in our time and without benefit of sword, Palestine has more than earned its place in the sun, not only for the miracles that have been wrought therein, but for its courageous, unstinting pouring out of lives and materials for the Allied cause. Surely, as the only ally in the East, Palestine has merited the generous and fair consideration of the United States and Great Britain.

The United States, officially, has acknowledged its concern over what happens in Spain, in Argentina, in Algiers. It is part of the pattern of war. Palestine is no less part of that pattern, and an official, forthright declaration of American policy is now long overdue.

Secretary of State Hull not so long ago said:

We cannot move in and out of international cooperation and in and out of participation in the responsibilities of a member of the family of nations. The political, material, and spiritual strength of the free and democratic nations not only is greatly dependent upon the strength which our full participation brings to the common effort, but, as we now know, is a vital factor in our own strength. As it is with the keystone of an arch, neither the keystone nor the arch can stand alone.

Precisely so. The rivalry of nations in the Middle East that casts so ominous a shadow today must not be left to develop and spread. I must emphasize that the United States must not withdraw from the scene. Once having thrown the weight of her approval upon the side of the Jewish national homeland, as she did in 1922 by congressional resolution and

in 1924 by a duly solemnized treaty with Great Britain, hers will be the one stabilizing influence, not self-seeking interest, in a storm center.

Unfortunately, after the last war we sought to wash our hands of the mess our former indifference had gotten us into. It shall not happen again. We are no longer, internationally speaking, in our swaddling clothes; we are full grown and must assume our allocated responsibilities in the world of today.

Doubtlessly, there will emerge from this conflict some sort of comity of nations that will strive for perpetual peace. The coming into power on a cannon top of another Schickelgruber is unthinkable. This comity of nations will control the parceling out of many lands. Neither the attitude of the United States or that of Russia, France, England, or China can be of the possessory kind. There will be many places in the category of no-man's land.

After the last conflict, mandates were offered to England, France, Japan, and the United States. We would have none of it. The fact that Japan swallowed the mandated areas known as the Marshalls, Carolines, and Mariannas has given us food for thought. It has sobered us into the idea that we cannot shrink from our responsibilities. This new League of Nations will undoubtedly reexamine the stewardships of the mandatory powers. What has England and France been doing with and to the former German and Turkish possessions like those in South Africa and the Middle East? We shall call England to account and examine her trusteeship over Palestine. There have been many defaults. The record is not good.

Will Britain be permitted to continue her suzerainty or mandate over Palestine, over Iraq, over Transjordan? Will France be permitted mandated control over Syria and Lebanon? These questions bristle with difficulties. Assuredly, neither France nor England followed the glowing example of the United States in her stewardship over the Philippines. We were "protectors" in the very finest sense of the word.

It has been pointed out that a grievous error has been made by the League of Nations when it granted to a single great power each mandated territory. England and France were the main beneficiaries and, unfortunately, they treated the mandates as though they were rewards for their sacrifices in the war; in fact, they were regarded as the spoils of victory. They assumed the cruel attitude of "divide and conquer." In justification of their attitude of ownership, the nineteenth century self-pitying cry of "white man's burden" was raised. But I am often impelled to ask, "Who is really carrying the burden?"

I humbly present the idea, not new to me, that we may no longer permit one nation like England or France or even the United States to be the sole mandatory power over any land. May we again entrust to one large power the destinies of any people? It may be far better to have several partners in the enterprise, a condominium of nations, two or three.

One would act as a deterrent to the other. Such a plan might prevent the subjugation of nations, prevent monopolies of natural resources, permit industrialization, prevent tariff discriminations, and would insure a gradual self-government. I leave the idea with you. I welcome your comments.

As to Palestine, it has been suggested that at the coming peace conference, the United States, Russia and Great Britain become a condominium of nations to aid in the final establishment of a Jewish commonwealth with due regard to the interests of Arab nations and with uttermost protection to the holy places in Jerusalem.

Such a plan, it is claimed, might preclude the excesses and mistakes of a British Colonial Office. It would open the doors of Palestine to mass Jewish immigration and rescue the remnants of Jews from anti-Semitic forces of Europe. I am not married to the condominium idea. I seek enlightenment. Is not the idea worth exploring?

England has betrayed her trust and pledge. She has violated the mandatory treaty and the Anglo-American treaty of 1924. She has violated the spirit of the congressional resolution of 1922 approving the establishment of a national homeland. She has issued the white paper of 1939 which provoked the displeasure of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Deep down in their hearts Churchill and Roosevelt know that the MacDonald white paper of 1939 is a shocking violation of all that is decent and honorable.

Once bitten, twice shy. Should England be permitted to continue her sole control of Palestine? I leave the question with you.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 511), as follows:

Resolved, That JAMES H. TORRENS, of the State of New York be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives: Census, Elections No. 1, Invalid Pensions, Labor, Rivers and Harbors, World War Veterans' Legislation.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mrs. SMITH of Maine, indefinitely, on account of appointment by Secretary of State Hull as United States Advisor to the International Labor Organization Conference on post-war labor and social service in Philadelphia beginning April 20.

To Mr. DILWEG, for 5 days, on account of official business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 866. An act to fix the compensation of registers of the district land offices in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

establishing the price for fluid milk in the Hudson-Mohawk milk marketing area at \$4.60 a hundredweight, "regardless of any directive or order of any other agency of government." The same dispatch quoted the Albany district director of the Office of Price Administration as stating that this constituted a direct violation of the ceiling established by the O. P. A.

Mr. Speaker, price control is not a pleasant thing to endure, but the alternatives are far more unpleasant. When the State agricultural commissioner of New York deliberately issues a directive violating our national price control program, he is treading on dangerous ground. It is fair to assume that he would not have done this without the approval of the Governor of that State. Now the Governor in question, who has repeatedly announced that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, seems to be doing right well in obtaining votes for himself at the coming Republican convention. It would be interesting for the American people to know whether or not Mr. Dewey is encouraging his State commissioners to deliberately issue directives calculated to injure our price-control program, or whether he just doesn't know what is happening in his own State.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on May 3, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MANPOWER MOBILIZATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. REES of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the New Pioneer, the only English-language publication for and about Americans of Rumanian descent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, a short while before the vote on the lend-lease bill on yesterday I was called to my office, and when I returned the vote had been completed. If I had been here I would have voted "aye."

REV. ANGUS DUN, D. D.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include as a part of my remarks the text of the consecration sermon delivered by the Right Reverend Bishop Sherrill, of Massachusetts, and a prayer delivered by him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Superintendent of Public Works Charles H. Sells, department of public works, State of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

MEETING REGARDING INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION PROPOSAL

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to again call the attention of Members of the House to the secret meeting that has been called for tomorrow by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau with the Banking and Currency and other committees of the House relating to the Keynes-Morgenthau international stabilization scheme. It is only through dark secrecy that the promoters of this scheme can ever have any possible hope of putting it through. It would not stand the light of day for a single minute for if the public knew what is being attempted here, they could not possibly hope to finagle the American people into its acceptance.

This thing of the Secretary of the Treasury holding a so-called meeting with the various committees of the House and Senate is a trick to fool the country into believing that Congress is being consulted on this international scheme. The fact is that these meetings are nothing but rump sessions of several committees which, so far as I know, have not individually or collectively, any power under the rules of the House or any other authority to formally transact any official business.

I have always demanded that any conferences held by any of our public officials with committees of Congress on the Keynes-Morgenthau international stabilization proposal be in open session so that the press may inform the public of what is actually taking place. I again intend to make the same demand tomorrow when the next secret session takes place. I think every Congressman owes it to his constituents to demand that an end be put to the clandestine manner in which the promoters of this un-American scheme are operating.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON and Mr. SHAFER asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

MEETING REGARDING INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION PROPOSAL

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, is carrying out his promise to keep all Members of Congress informed. How can it be considered

such a secret undertaking when all the members of three major committees of the House, about 75 Members, both Democrats and Republicans, are invited? Where do you see such a sinister scheme in that procedure? It occurs to me to be a very wise and commendable thing to do. I wish all the Cabinet officers would adopt that same policy of keeping advised just as many members as possible of the committees that are concerned with the legislation which they are considering if they have not already done so. I think Mr. Morgenthau is to be commended rather than criticized.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own request, is appearing tomorrow before several committees of the House to make a progress report on the Treasury's international stabilization plan. This meeting follows up the meetings with the Secretary on April 5 and October 5 of last year, and at that time Secretary Morgenthau asked permission to keep the Congress completely informed of every development, although discussions with other nations will remain at technical levels until a final plan is submitted to the Congress for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The meeting was not called by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was called by the Speaker. The Speaker invited these Members to meet the Secretary at the Secretary's request.

Mr. BLOOM. That is right. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was invited to appear there the same as the other committees. There is really nothing secret about it and nothing that is being hidden from the public, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is it not a fact that when the Secretary appeared before the three committees before he gave out a statement to the press?

Mr. BLOOM. That is right.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I ask the majority leader what the program is for next week? As the gentleman from Massachusetts well knows, there is a primary in Pennsylvania and the Members would like to know the program ahead of time so that they can make their plans accordingly.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very glad to announce the program for next week.

Monday is District day, and District bills of a noncontroversial nature will be

called up, with the understanding that if a controversy arises they will be withdrawn.

There is no program for Tuesday, and I shall not assign any bill for consideration on that day.

There is no program for Wednesday, except that there is a possibility that one bill may be considered. I have not been able to discuss it with the Member who reported it from committee, and I do not like to put anything on the program without conferring with the members of the committee reporting the bill. It happens that this Member comes from Pennsylvania, and probably he is doing what I would do if I had a primary next Tuesday, that is, look after my own interest. So I am unable to state now whether or not it will come up on Wednesday, but the probabilities are that it will not come up then. I think it is noncontroversial.

On Wednesday the Interior Department appropriation bill will be reported, and its consideration will commence Thursday. I am unable to state now what time will be allowed for general debate, because, as the Members know, as to that I accept whatever the members of the committee agree upon. Whatever time for general debate they agree upon is always agreeable to me. Whether the general debate will run for 1 or 2 days I am unable to state now, but the bill will be brought up Thursday.

That is the program I am announcing now. Any bills that are brought up other than that will have to be considered by unanimous consent. There will be nothing controversial on Monday, nothing on for Tuesday, and if there is anything on for Wednesday it will not be controversial.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell us when we may expect the so-called veterans' bill to be brought in?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to give that information. I see the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is here. Perhaps he can give us some information on that.

Mr. RANKIN. I would be delighted to. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we are now in executive session on that bill, which is probably the most explosive and most far-reaching measure of its kind ever proposed in Congress. We are going over it line by line and paragraph by paragraph. We had General Hines and Colonel Ijams before us this morning.

This measure has some provisions in it that are very disturbing to a large number of Members of the House. We are not going to be stampeded into bringing in a half-baked measure and force the House on record on it.

There is one provision in that bill that is extremely disturbing to me. It provides for unemployment compensation for all unemployed veterans of from \$60 to \$100 a month for 12 months after discharge. That is to the exclusion of men who find or make employment and go back to work. It would cost probably five or six billion dollars in that form, and might drive a wedge into the ranks of the men who are now fighting

the battles of this Nation, without consulting them, by discriminating against the man who does go back to work and encouraging other men to stay on the unemployment rolls.

We are doing our best to work out a sane measure, and as I said we are not going to be stampeded.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am merely seeking information as to when the bill will be brought up.

Mr. RANKIN. I know the gentleman from Massachusetts is not trying to stampede us. If you could see the C. I. O. propaganda that is piling in here from the same crowd that is raising money to try to defeat Congressmen, you would realize the pressure that is being inspired and brought to bear on the Members of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The chances are that it will not be brought up next week?

Mr. RANKIN. No; it will not be brought up next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wish to announce also that a week from Tuesday there will be the primaries in Indiana, and in making up the program I shall have regard for that situation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We appreciate that.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, on the 18th of this month the Washington Star contained a very fine editorial upon the subject of lease-lend rumors. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein that editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article from the Westmoreland Observer published in Greensburg, Pa., taking to task a lot of demagogues and Communists for their taking up the time of the Congress of the United States prating about an anti-poll-tax law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on three subjects and include therein certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FOREST-FIRE PROTECTION

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 45, to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), the

consideration of which was made in order by the rule that was agreed to yesterday, be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act."

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, \$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the object of this legislation is to further protect our private and State-owned forest lands from fire by increasing the Federal aid provided for in section 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

The bill was recommended by the Department of Agriculture, cleared by the Bureau of the Budget, unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, unanimously passed by the Senate, and after full hearings and careful study unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture with an amendment that in no way affects the aim and object of the Senate bill. Moreover, the legislation has not only the approval but the active support of the Department of Interior, the United States Forest Service, the American Forestry Association, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, the State foresters of the respective States, and the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau.

Now, permit me to make a brief statement as to the origin of this legislation, what it has accomplished, and the urgent necessity for the increase of Federal funds.

Back in 1924 the Congress passed what is known as the Clarke-McNary Act. Section 3 of the act authorized an annual appropriation of \$2,500,000, to be used in matching State and private funds upon a 50-50 basis, the combined Federal, State, and private funds to be used in the protection of State and privately owned forest lands from fire. The wisdom of this legislation is now recognized by all. Substantial and worth-while results have been obtained in that damage

from fires in the protected areas has been greatly reduced. The record shows that about 1 percent of the protected forest areas burn annually against 16 percent of the unprotected areas. The urgent need, of course, is to extend the protection to all of the forest lands.

In acreage there are approximately 426,000,000 acres of State and privately owned lands. Today approximately 282,000,000 of these acres are being protected, which is about two-thirds of the total acreage. This leaves 144,000,000 acres unprotected, or in percentage around one-third of the total acreage. From these lands come about 95 percent of our national timber cut.

Forty-two States and Hawaii are now cooperating under section 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act. And to show how effective the law has worked, let me call attention to the fact that during the past year fires on the unprotected one-third forest lands were responsible for losses aggregating \$28,428,786, while only \$8,742,267 worth of timber was destroyed on the protected two-thirds forest lands. These facts show that had it not been for the Clarke-McNary law, last year our losses from fires on State and privately owned lands would have been \$85,286,358 instead of \$37,171,053.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The States—42 out of the 48 States are participating in the program—and private timber owners are clamoring for the enactment of this legislation. Of the \$11,165,326 used last year for forest protection on the State and private forest lands, the States and private owners contributed \$8,465,320 and the Federal Government \$2,700,006. A conservative estimate for adequate protection on all of the lands is \$18,500,000. The Senate amendment provides for \$9,000,000 of this amount, changing the authorization in the Clarke-McNary Act from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000, and provides for the immediate use of the increased authorization. The House committee, after thorough hearings, while it agreed that the authorization should be increased to \$9,000,000, was of the opinion that the increase should be brought about in an orderly manner. The committee, therefore, added an amendment to the Senate bill to the effect that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the appropriation should not exceed \$6,300,000; for the year 1946, \$7,300,000; and for the year 1947, \$8,300,000. The United States Forest Service concurred in this amendment. It is thought that this orderly increase will permit the Federal Government to watch State and private funds.

While the authorization provided for in this legislation is exclusive of and in addition to the authorizations for the protection of the national forests, it should be kept in mind that forest fires know no boundaries. Fires that start on State or privately owned lands spread to

adjoining federally owned lands. The protection of State and privately owned lands, therefore, assures added protection for our national forests.

I unhesitatingly recommend the passage of this legislation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. As a Representative from one of the Western States we feel this bill is of great importance and it is gratifying to me to have the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] present it as well as he has. I would like to call to the attention of the House that it was unanimously reported by our committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct. I thank the gentleman from California.

Before I close, may I be permitted to make a few observations with reference to the program in Virginia. We have a wide awake and efficient State Forester and he has been doing a good job. He is deeply interested in this legislation and made a splendid witness when he appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture. Our Virginia situation is about this: We have 14,832,000 acres of forest lands which is about three-fifths of our total land acreage. Of this forest acreage approximately 13,250,000 acres are privately owned and State owned. To break this ownership down further, let me state that the State owns around 40,000 acres, the farmers around 7,000,000 acres, and the balance is owned by lumber and pulp companies and other individuals other than farmers.

This, of course, presents a tremendous problem of proper land use. Apparently its greatest potential value is for the production of successive forest crops. Our farmers, who own approximately one-half of our forest lands, will continue down through the years to derive a considerable annual income from the sale of forest products, provided the forests are protected from fire and sound forest practices are followed in cutting and reforestation.

At present approximately 80 percent of our non-Federal forest lands are under some degree of State organized fire control, leaving 20 percent unprotected. The unprotected areas are, of course, great fire hazards to the protected areas, and if this great hazard is removed and these unprotected areas brought up to their fullest productive capacity, fire control must be extended to our entire forest area. This is the goal toward which we are striving in Virginia.

In Virginia we have been expending between \$150,000 and \$250,000 per year, depending on the severity of the fires, in forest-fire protection. Our Federal allotment has been around \$50,000. Last year, for instance, Virginia appropriated \$101,000, the Federal allotment under the Clarke-McNary Act was \$51,000, and the balance was put up by companies and individuals.

I merely make this statement showing the situation in Virginia in order to record that our people are deeply interested in complete fire-protection coverage. My opinion is that the sentiment

in Virginia is but indicative of the sentiment in practically all the States.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great compliment to the American people that they have been and are as nearly unanimous in the support of the war effort of our country as it is humanly possible for a great population to be. All of us are inclined to think that we are doing our part yet when we see how much more some persons are doing than we are doing, we are not so sure that we are doing our best.

One of the most striking illustrations of this fact is being demonstrated every day in one of the cities of the district I have the honor to represent.

Mrs. Ernest McGraner, who lives in Athens, Ohio, has almost single handed carried on a work which would seem to be almost beyond the endurance of any human being. She began this work upon the most patriotic impulse and without any hope of the Nation-wide fame that has come to her. She now has soldiers, sailors, WAC's and WAVES in all parts of the world who know her and love her for her untiring efforts to serve them.

Now let me tell you her story. The main east and west line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad runs through Athens, Ohio. Practically all passenger trains going either way must stop at this station for coal and water. The telegraph agents, about 1 hour's ride either side of Athens, wire Mrs. McGraner of the approach of troop or hospital trains. Mrs. McGraner meets these trains whether it be 3 o'clock in the afternoon or 3 o'clock in the morning. She has met every troop train and hospital train that has passed through that city since the movement of troop trains began. She and her assistants go through these trains while they are being serviced and supply the troops with magazines, post cards, playing cards, song sheets, and so forth. This service has been so greatly appreciated by the troops that all over the world she is now known as the Athens magazine lady.

Mrs. McGraner began this work by herself and carried it on for a time by herself. But her work was so much appreciated by the troops and the demands on her became so heavy that local persons recognizing these facts volunteered to help her. Up to March 1, 1944, she had distributed 235,000 magazines, 27,000 post cards, 11,741 decks of playing cards and 3,500 song sheets. Since that time her work has increased. This great supply of magazines and other literature has been pouring in on her from all the neighboring counties and from all over the country. Interested persons and societies and patriotic organizations have taken an interest in securing material for her. She is now a fixed institution doing a thriving business without any compensation except the love and affection that the armed forces of the coun-

try bestow upon her and the high regard that all patriotic people have for her and the great service that she has rendered so humbly and so sacrificially.

She began this work meekly and she has carried it on with appropriate dignity. Many letters and messages of praise and commendation which she has received from grateful members of the armed services all over the world and from persons and organizations high in official and civil life, encourage her to continue in her splendid work.

As her Representative in Congress I most sincerely add my praise and compliments and I call her efforts to your attention with a glowing pride.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of adequate fire protection is a subject worthy of serious consideration by this body. Fundamentally, it is basic to safeguard and perpetuate one of our very important natural resources—the forest. Many present no doubt question why it is necessary to expend large sums for the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

It is important that everyone fully understands and appreciates the need for providing a sufficient sum of money to insure the adequate protection of our forest resources. We have in this country today some 137,000,000 acres of forest land without any organized fire protection whatsoever, and in addition much of the forest land already under organized protection is not adequately protected.

A review of fire records and fire statistics indicates that the annual damage from forest fires is far in excess of the cost of adequate protection. Then, too, these same statistics reveal that by far the greatest percentage of forest fires are man-caused. This points to the fact that the bulk of the people in this country do not yet realize the seriousness of willfully or carelessly setting fires promiscuously throughout our forest areas. All of which means that these same people are not aware of the damage which is incurred by the timberland owners and the Nation as the results of such fires.

I think it is logical to assume, and statistics strengthen the assumption, that the timberland owners, as a rule, do not destroy their own property by the careless use of fire. It is the general public that has access to these timberlands for hunting, fishing, picnicking, and so forth, that through carelessness unleash the ravages of fire. And it is these people that must be educated to the necessity of outlawing fire.

To accomplish this objective we must provide for well-financed State forestry agencies organized with trained personnel and adequate equipment for the suppression of forest fires. This program of suppression must be preceded by an intensive educational program designed to acquaint the public at large with the need for prevention and control of forest fires with emphasis on what the perpetuation of the forest will mean to the Nation, to the State, and to the individuals. The responsibility of the Federal Government in this program is indicated

by the action of the joint congressional committee in recommending an expenditure of \$9,000,000. I strongly recommend immediate passage of S. 45 authorizing this increased expenditure for forest-fire prevention and control.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say to the gentleman, and I believe the gentleman will concur with me, that this bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture, and that committee feels it should be passed unanimously by the House of Representatives in the interest of conservation of our forestry lands throughout the country.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman is correct. The Committee on Agriculture was unanimous in supporting this authorization.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Speaker, everyone who lives in a mountainous or timbered country will hope that this bill passes. For each one knows the truly terrible threat that comes with a forest fire, and knows the unwritten code that brings every available man to fight the fire when the word goes out that the wind has shifted and made a small blaze one of great danger. During the recess last summer I was on a fire line for the first time, I think, in about 10 years. I was impressed by the improvement in tactics that the Forest Service has developed, and the speed with which the Rangers taught teamwork to new recruits. I was also interested in the equipment that they made available for amateurs like myself, little pressure tanks that a man could carry on his back, with a nozzle to direct a small stream upon a smoldering rotten log or batch of needles with force. Even the combination rake and hoe seemed to me to be far more efficient than the tools that we had 10 years ago.

Our forests have increased in value. During the war we have learned anew how important they are as a national resource. We no longer can look with complacency on any blaze. They do not represent merely so much timber or lumber; they are a part of the national security itself. I hope this bill passes by an overwhelming vote.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PANEL OF CONGRESS FOR AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

Mr. CASE. I have been asked to call attention to an unusual meeting that will take place tomorrow night. The American Society of Newspaper Editors is meeting in Washington. In previous years they have met with the President or with some of the executive agencies of the Government. This year Mr. Alexander F. Jones, managing editor of the Washington Post, who is chairman of the local entertainment committee, conceived the idea that it would be profitable

to have a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors with the legislative branch of the Government, with Congress.

So tomorrow night at 8 p. m., in the Senate caucus room, they will meet with a panel of Members of Congress, with Mr. Roy Roberts, publisher of the Kansas City Star, and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, presiding. The panel discussion will be on the general subject of the legislative branch of the Government and on proposed changes in rules and organization procedures of the Congress, in particular.

The announcement which was handed me with reference to the panel reads, as follows:

Members of the panel from the Senate will be Senator JOSEPH O. O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming; Senator FRANCIS MALONEY, of Connecticut; Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., of Wisconsin; and Senator JOSEPH H. BALL, of Minnesota. Members of the panel from the House will be Representative CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri; Representative A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, of Oklahoma; Representative CHARLES A. HALLECK, of Indiana; and Representative FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota.

Mr. Jones also says, "We hope as many Members of Congress will join us as can possibly attend."

It is to be hoped that we may have a reasonably good representation from the House of Representatives, because I am sure the members of the panel will appreciate the questions and points that will come up if there is a good sprinkling of the Members of the House among the Society of Newspaper Editors as they sit there tomorrow night. No doubt the leading editors from your State will be there and you will want to be with them.

Incidentally I might say in behalf of myself and other members of the panel if you have any suggestions of the topics you would like to have discussed, your suggestions will be appreciated at any time between now and 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the Senate caucus room. I hope everyone may make some contribution, either by his suggestion or presence, to insure that this unusual meeting is one of pleasure and profit to the American Society of Newspaper Editors attending this annual meeting in Washington.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Speaker.

THE PRO FORMA AMENDMENTS WERE WITHDRAWN

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, it is very gratifying to see no apparent opposition to this bill. This bill, it seems to me, is a tremendously important one. It is important to protect our national resources of lumber and the other resources which are protected by the shield and cover of lumber, equally as important as it is to furnish fire protection for the protection of our homes and communities. I wish to present a few brief arguments in behalf of the passage of this bill.

Since 1912, the Federal Government has shared under a dollar-for-dollar matching arrangement with the States and private forest landowners in protecting their lands from fire.

This program was begun following passage of the Weeks law in 1911, and was strengthened through enactment of the Clarke-McNary law in 1924.

Today, 42 States and Hawaii have joined with the National Government in protecting 291,000,000 acres from forest fire. Federal expenditures in 1943 amounting to \$4,624,154, and State and private expenditures totaling \$9,127,000.

But there still remains without organized protection of this kind 137,000,000 acres of forest and watershed lands in State and private ownership, while protection on a considerable amount of the area with organized protection is far from adequate.

Estimates based on the pre-war dollar are that to do the full job of protecting the total of 428,000,000 acres of these lands will require annual expenditures of at least \$18,000,000. In fact, recommendation for an \$18,000,000 program, the expense to be shared on a 50-50 basis between the Federal Government and the States and private owners, was included in the report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry in 1941.

However, the present Clarke-McNary Act, under the authority of which the present cooperative forest-fire-protection program is carried on, limits the amount that can be appropriated by Congress for this purpose to \$2,500,000, which, as things now stand, is a serious handicap to full protection of these lands.

Senate bill 45 is an amendment which would increase this authorization to the \$9,000,000 figure recommended by the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, increasing the authorization to \$6,300,000—the amount expended this year in Clarke-McNary and war-emergency funds—for the fiscal year 1945, and gradually up to \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

These lands comprise 70 percent of all forest lands in the United States. They include three-fifths of the Nation's saw timber, and provide more than 90 percent of the timber supply.

But that they are the chief source of the timber and forest-products supplies of the Nation is not the sole reason why the public welfare demands that the Federal Government share in protecting them from forest fires—forest fires that annually burn over about 30,000,000 acres with monetary damage estimated at \$44,000,000.

The further fact is that 50 percent of these fires are started by citizens and others not owners of the lands but visitors, such as hunters, campers, and the like.

And further still the public would suffer—and does suffer—huge handicaps where the forest cover is burned from these lands, because maintenance of the forest cover is directly tied up with continuance of water flow for domestic and commercial use and for water power. Also protection of the forest cover is a protection against floods, soil erosion, and silting of streams and reservoirs. It also safeguards the public's opportunity for outdoor recreation and protects wildlife.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PLOESER was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I expect to support the pending bill.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to point out a situation in my district which presents a most deplorable condition, and which bids fair to threaten the very future of the community in which I live.

I refer to the fact that there are available no hides from which to make shoes. The shoe business is the very supporting industry of my district; and in the community in which I live the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation has for years been the bulwark of the community in its economic set-up. You will be interested to know from my observations taken on a tour I made of the Endicott-Johnson plants last summer that the tanneries have not enough hides so they can operate and produce the leather to fill the shoe quota they have already been called upon by the Government to manufacture. I speak of military and civilian needs they have been ordered to fill. So, Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to point out that 83,000,000 cattle are today on the hoof throughout the entire country, yet due to the mismanagement of certain bureaus and agencies of the Government an insufficient number of cattle has been slaughtered to supply enough hides to manufacture the shoes which must be made in order to meet the Army orders and bare civilian needs.

It is about time that O. P. A. and W. P. B. got together and ordered the slaughter of at least 4,000,000 cattle so there will be enough hides for the industry to take care of the military and civilian shoe needs of the country. Not long ago I introduced a resolution which would call for an investigation of those agencies to find out why they have not taken steps to see that sufficient hides are made available.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Since the gentleman from New York introduced his resolution on this subject I have conferred with some of the leaders in the tanning industry to find out why they are not delivering more leather to the Endicott-Johnson Co. and other companies. I am informed that there is a shortage of essential labor in the tanneries in this country so they are not able to tan all of the hides they can get for leather purposes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will ask the gentleman to join me if it is at all possible for him to do so to take a tour through the Endicott-Johnson tanneries and shoe factories. He will change his mind after he has gone through the shoe factories and will con-

clude that there is enough labor, particularly in the tanneries, to tan and to cure a great many more times the number of hides that have been made available. I assure the gentleman that sufficient labor is available, the only problem is to get the hides.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If there is any trouble over manpower we should take it up with Mr. McNutt.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I do not agree that there is any trouble as far as manpower goes from the standpoint of my community, because both men and women are employed in these tanneries and factories.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. What the gentleman says about his community applies with equal force to the entire tanning and shoe industry of the United States.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am not prepared to speak for the entire shoe industry throughout the country, but I can vouch for this much, that in the triple city area—Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott—labor is not the immediate problem. The reason the Endicott-Johnson Co. has not been able to continue the production of civilian and military requirements is the fact they have been prevented from getting enough hides from either domestic or foreign sources. There was some discussion about Argentinian hides being brought in, but they were not able to get any.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of the bill S. 45 and it is of great importance to my State.

Washington has a total of 11,315,000 acres of State and private forest land very nearly all of which are receiving some form of organized protection from fire under the Clarke-McNary cooperative program. This land has high actual and potential value for producing forest crops.

In 1942 a total of 1,246 fires were reported, burning over 29,897 acres. Corresponding figures for the 5-year average 1936-1940 were: 1,727 fires with 72,308 acres burned.

Under present limitations in the amount authorized to be appropriated by the Clarke-McNary Act, the amount contributed by the Federal Government represents a relatively small percent of total necessary expenditures (9 percent in 1942).

With more adequate Federal appropriations this percent would approach the 50-50 sharing authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act. Under the existing limitation it is impossible to provide Washington with a reasonably adequate Federal allotment and at the same time give to States which are financially weak, or where the work is initiated under great handicaps, the support without which protection work vital to the public interest would be discontinued or not undertaken.

I yield back the balance of my time.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

[Mr. HOPE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Speaker, the interests of my district are so diverse and numerous that I find it necessary to appear on the floor of the House here practically every day. I am pleased to approve the bill now under consideration which affects my State, and especially my district which is one of the most important timber-producing areas of Louisiana. I have received many letters from my constituents asking that I support this legislation. I have also received a number of telegrams calling my attention to the interest of Louisiana and my district in this bill, foremost being one from the commissioner of agriculture and the commissioner of conservation of the State of Louisiana, Hon. Joseph L. McHugh, which reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. HENRY D. LARCADE,

Washington, D. C.:

Have been informed that S. 45 and H. R. 3848 will be presented to the House at an early date. We wish to direct your attention to previous wires and correspondence from this office expressing Louisiana's interest in the passage of these bills with particular reference to S. 45. Passage will enable Louisiana to greatly advance her forestry program. Your cooperation is appreciated.

JOS. L. McHUGH,
Commissioner of Conservation.

Mr. Speaker, Louisiana is interested in all of the provisions of S. 45, but most particularly in the protection of our forests and timberlands from the menace of fire.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention of the Members of the House at this time to certain figures I have obtained from the Department of Agriculture with respect to losses on timber lands from fires in the United States as follows:

The Agricultural Department reported today that forest fires destroyed 31,854,124 acres of woodlands last year, at a loss of \$45,000,000.

There were 208,218 fires, an increase of 8,516 over the previous year. They destroyed 5,449,739 acres more than in 1941.

Loss of experienced fighters because of the manpower shortage, and adverse weather conditions were the chief causes of the year's increased damage, the report said.

Ninety percent of the total areas burned, or 28,531,119 acres, were in 11 Southern States; the Eastern States lost 1,362,894 acres; North Central States, 263,221 acres; and Pacific States, 573,469.

The Department said there had been a sharp rise in incendiary forest fires during the year. Nearly one-third of all fires on protected lands were of that character. In the South, it is said, a large percentage of the incendiary fires resulted from "traditional but misguided woods burning practices."

Fires caused by smokers ranked second in frequency, and careless burning of debris was third.

Lightning caused 6,707 fires; railroads, 5,020; campers, 3,398; smokers, 18,248; debris burning, 13,944; incendiary, 26,571, and lumbering 1,336.

Louisiana's woodlands represent one of her most important resources. Perpetuation of this resource in a production condition is essential to the well being of her people. Despite excellent practices

on a small proportion of her forest land, wartime timber cutting is causing serious deterioration in the condition of a large proportion of her wooded area. To maintain this vital resource in an adequately productive state, there must be a tremendous improvement in cutting practices. Educational work and technical assistance on a greatly increased scale is essential. In addition, Forest Service experience points to the need for certain public controls which will insure continued productivity on lands the owners of which would not otherwise keep them productive.

Mr. Speaker, last year the State of Louisiana from one of the national forests in the State returned to the Federal Government \$224,313 from timber saved in that area.

The State of Louisiana is one of the most important lumber and timber-producing States in the United States and is contributing largely in that respect to the war effort, therefore is very much interested in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we will have a favorable vote on the same.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said, there is no opposition to this bill. It is very important from two standpoints, first of all to preserve a very important industry throughout the United States and particularly in those States of the Far West and the South; secondly, it is important from the war standpoint, in that lumber products, a very critical material, are now very much needed in the prosecution of the war. One disastrous fire will consume property values far in excess of the amount of the appropriation authorized by this bill.

I think it is very fortunate to find today unanimity of opinion in support of a measure of this sort. It was very unfortunate when we had the matter up in the House before that we were restricted by reason of parliamentary procedure so that we could not make adequate appropriations for fire prevention in forests at that time.

As many of you know, the State of Oregon, a portion of which I have the honor to represent, is a very heavy timber-producing State, one of the greatest in the Union, as a matter of fact. Forestry and industries using forest products are the major industries of our State; therefore, we are naturally most interested in the passage of this law in order that we may have adequate protection for this great industry.

Mr. Speaker, S. 45, the bill now under consideration, has for its purpose the amendment to section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924, generally known as a Clarke-McNary Act for cooperative forest-fire protection. It is a very meritorious measure which I am happy to support and I hope that every Member of the House will likewise give it his support.

Under the Clarke-McNary Act the appropriation is limited to \$2,500,000 a year, which is wholly inadequate as a contribution by the Federal Government in a cooperative effort to protect forests. Under the amendment this authorization is

raised to \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year 1945, with accrued increases thereafter equaling \$9,000,000 a year by 1948. As you know, the bill has been approved, I understand, unanimously by the Senate and has the approval of our own Committee on Agriculture.

As pointed out by my colleague yesterday, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], last year more than 31,000,000 acres of State and private forests and watershed land was burned over in nearly 200,000 separate fires. I call your attention to the fact that each year forest fires destroy property valued at thirty to forty-five million dollars, and in bad fire years the damage has exceeded one hundred million. Fire prevention and the suppression of forest fires is a cooperative effort between Federal Government, the States, and private owners. During the fiscal year 1942 the States and private owners expended \$8,465,320. In the same year the Federal Government under combined cooperative and emergency provisions expended \$2,700,006, thus making a total expended from all sources of \$11,165,326, which is about 4 cents for each acre under protection, as pointed out by the committee. I should point out that these expenditures are exclusive of and in addition to those appropriated for the protection of the national forests owned by the Federal Government. There are 426,000 acres under State and private ownership, which are generally recognized as in need of organized forest protection in the 42 States and Hawaii now cooperating under the act of June 7, 1924. This protection, however, is only given to 282,000 acres under existing laws and funds made available for that purpose, which leaves a third of the forest area without protection. As pointed out by the Senate committee in its report, during the past year, fires on the unprotected forest lands resulted in loss aggregating \$28,428,786, while only \$8,742,267 of timber was destroyed on the protected lands.

It is a short-sighted policy for the Federal Government to refuse to give full cooperation with the States and with private owners in affording full protection to our forests, which constitute one of the greatest natural resources still remaining in the United States. Many of the natural resources, such as oil and minerals, are subject to depletion and ultimate extinction by development and use, whereas the forests, if properly conserved by reforestation and protection from destruction by fire and pests remain a continuing asset yielding an annual crop of great value. It should not be overlooked that the Federal Government in its own right is the owner of immense areas of forest lands throughout the United States and particularly in the West, which gives it a proprietary interest requiring adequate provision for preservation and the protection of its own property. In my own State the Federal Government and other public agencies own over half of the area of the State, including, of course, timber and nontimber areas.

Public enemy No. 1 of our great forest resources is fire. It requires continuous care and cooperative protective efforts

during the dry seasons to prevent the beginning and spreading of forest fires. Crown fires in the heavily timbered areas of the West are most disastrous, resulting in the greatest property loss and the most difficult to control and eradicate. Such fires take place in the crowns of the densely covered forest areas of the West and 100 feet or more from the ground and travel through the crown area of the forests almost beyond the reach of fire-fighting equipment and facilities.

In my own State of Oregon some of the most disastrous fires have occurred in recent years. A few years ago one fire destroyed over 12,000,000 feet of timber in the heavily timbered area of western Oregon. As pointed out by my colleague yesterday in the discussion of the rule, this loss alone destroyed timber sufficient to build 2,000 cities of 5,000 population each. I have often traversed this great area which before the fire was a magnificent stand of Douglas fir, a very valuable type of commercial timber, many of the trees being several hundred years in age, now completely destroyed, with the naked boles now standing pointing heavenward as sentry symbols of the negligence and lack of foresight by our Federal Government in providing adequate protection against such holocausts.

In advocating the passage of this measure providing protection for this great natural resource—our forests—we must not overlook the fact that it is an important factor in our war effort. Lumber products have now become a most critical material in the prosecution of the war and every effort is being made by our Government to conserve timber, convert it into lumber and other forest products available for use in war construction, including pulpwood, plywood, fuel, and railroad ties, in addition to lumber for general construction. It is estimated that the annual cut of forest products is approximately 11,400,000,000 cubic feet. Forty-three percent of the world's forest production comes from the United States. Oregon and Washington—in the Northwest—lead in the production of forest products, by reason of which the people of my district and State are intensely interested in adequate protection for this great industry, which is the major industry in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I was interested yesterday in the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] calling attention to the new uses being developed for wood products and particularly the processes recently discovered by which through the use of chemicals softwoods are transmuted into hardwood, practically indestructible and possessing many more valuable qualities than does hardwood in the natural state. I call attention to the fact that the timber industry has pointed out that the census of the uses of wood reached a count of 4,500 without approaching the full classification of the uses to which wood may be put. It is now generally known that edible sugar can be derived from wood products and has been produced in commercial quantities in certain European countries. The fibers of bark together with wool have been woven into fabrics resulting in serviceable and desirable

substitutes for wool or cotton fabrics. Rayon is now being manufactured from wood cellulose. Alcohol is now being produced from wood wastes, resulting in great savings.

One of the greatest advanced uses of wood in modern industry is the development of plywood and plastics. In 1942 it is estimated that approximately three and one-half billion square feet of all types of plywood were manufactured. Plywood may be manufactured into all sizes and thicknesses affording a most desirable product for building construction as well as construction of various types of furniture, boxes, and other products. A process has been developed by wood manufacturers known as compregnated wood. This is a heavy, strong, and dense wood product made by laminated resin-treated veneer under pressure and heat which greatly increases the density of the wood.

In my district an industry of considerable proportions has been developed in producing laminated wood. This is produced by gluing together layers of wood with the grain of all layers running in the same general direction. By this method a large beam may be formed either straight or curved, by joining a number of small pieces which makes it possible to produce beams much larger in size and greater in strength than the original trees from which they were cut. Immense trusses are now being constructed for the support of barrel-shaped roofs without interior support, which has made possible the construction of large buildings with the entire floor space unhampered by interior supports.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to call to your attention some of the modern uses for our forest products which have become a major part of the industrial economy of our country. Many of you, my colleagues, who do not come from forest States may not be fully aware of the many uses to which our forests are now being put and the magnitude and economic importance of this industry.

In addition to the uses of the timber products themselves, it should be pointed out that these great forest areas afford a shield and protection for snow and rainfall which accumulate during the winter and rainy seasons and afford an adequate continuous supply of water for domestic purposes, irrigation, and navigation through the drought season. With the loss and destruction of the forests on the great watersheds in the timbered areas of the West resulting damage aggregating millions of dollars has taken place by reason of the destruction of this protection of the watersheds, resulting in floods and diminished water supply in summer.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all my colleagues will join in the passage of this bill in order that adequate steps may be taken to protect against loss by fire the forests of our country so essential to our welfare both in peace and war.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein certain quotations and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to say a brief word in reference to the pending legislation. I have recently been presiding over a committee which has been investigating the war needs so far as timber is concerned. While I do not expect to take any length of time today to review what has been done by this subcommittee, I do wish to say that we are in fact consuming at the present time some three or four billion feet of timber more than we are producing. Most of this timber is being used in the war effort and all of it is being used in essential needs of the present day.

As a nation, Mr. Speaker, we are, in fact, consuming out cut timber reserves and we have reached the point, for instance, in the consumption of pulpwood and pulp where we are actually running on a week by week basis. The situation is almost as critical with reference to lumber.

Mr. Speaker, in reviewing Senate bill 45 I am impressed by the provision of this bill which permits an investigation of and recommendation of new laws designed to encourage and to promote the growing of timber. There is in the Southwest, especially in the State of Louisiana, hundreds of thousands of acres of land which were once bloomed with virgin forests. These lands have been denuded by the lumber companies many years ago. These lands have not been reforested as these companies should have reforested them at the time they were denuded. It is true that this presents the problem of reforestation, but, Mr. Speaker, I believe our laws can be so developed to further promote and encourage the reforestation of these millions of acres of land which once were virgin forests, the finest in North America, and which today are barren and completely denuded. If this legislation accomplishes that one single purpose, it will have been a godsend to certain sections of the United States.

I mention this to call the attention of the enforcing agencies which will later take over the execution of this act to the situation, and I hope in studying this program they will give close and immediate attention to the great problem of reforestation in some sections of our Nation.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves the Columbia River, one of the truly great rivers of the world which drains considerable portions of the four Western States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

The principal tributary of the 74 rivers which make up the Columbia watershed is the Snake River, whose headwaters are in Wyoming.

For over a year these five States involved have been working in harmony with the Federal Government in the development of a logical and comprehensive program by which all of the peoples of the area drained by the Columbia River may equitably participate in the benefits of this great river.

This bill is a first product of this progressive and congenial arrangement, a tentative five-State agreement has been entered into and I feel that it is both significant and encouraging that the Federal Government, as represented by the Bonneville Power Administration, has welcomed and whole-heartedly worked with these five States in the furtherance of the several proposals for the full development of the Columbia River.

While it is true that this bill could have been proposed by the Department of the Interior under existing laws, it is also true that a certain amount of stalemate occurred because of differences between the War and Interior Departments as to just where a storage dam in Montana should be located in order to create more industrial firm power downstream for the war effort. This bill was introduced in order to propose a logical alternative, and to break this departmental deadlock.

The dam to be authorized by this bill will be self-liquidating. It will pay for itself.

This fact will be fully explained by my colleague the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], in whose district the Hungry Horse storage dam would be located.

The Columbia River is truly one of the great assets of the United States.

It is fed by the lakes and the glaciers of the high Rockies and with its 74 principal tributaries and a fall of over 6,000 feet from Jackson Lake, in Wyoming, to Bonneville, near sea level. This river is capable of tremendous benefits to the industrious people of that area, and through them to the Nation. This area is capable of consuming tremendous quantities of products produced in other parts of the United States, and in turn is capable of producing many of the essentials which go to make a great and strong nation. Right now some 40 percent of all our domestic aluminum is produced here.

In the past our rivers have been developed almost by force of circumstance. If floods occurred, we built levees. If we wanted reclamation, we tapped the river at the nearest point consistent with the gravity problems involved. If we wanted navigation, we either put our dredges to work or waited months until flood waters made this possible. If we wanted power, we put our dams in where civilization or industry had already been developed. Logical development has been a secondary matter.

Under the five-States agreement we come upon a new vision. We propose to construct storage dams and impound the water at the highest practicable point of origin. Thus it will be possible for us to so manage this river that we can eliminate floods, encourage navigation through the elimination of the danger of delta and channel obstructions. We can reclaim an additional 2,500,000 acres. We can reduce erosion to a minimum. We can end for all time the danger of drought. And last but not least, we can create a condition of firm power for all the power projects along the Columbia River.

Of particular importance to this Nation, I think, and to this House, which

directly represents the people of the Nation, is the fact that in the final analysis, much of the balance of power, both in peacetimes and in war, lies with the nations which have, and wisely manage, great rivers. Part of the unseen strength of our German enemy lies in her complete harnessing of the Rhine River through storage dams and other developments. We learn that the Rhine is managed down to the last bucketful. Our Nation is just beginning to see the wisdom of this comprehensive river development.

In the end much of our national strength lies in an intelligent management of our great rivers so that maximum benefits will accrue to all who live within their drainage areas, and through these industrious people, the entire Nation will be benefited on the basis of mutual service to all of us.

It is very pleasing to me to have the privilege to support all of these forestry protection bills, but I am particularly interested in S. 45, since this bill promises to put our forest-protection program on an adequate basis for the most important work that it proposes to do.

Our forests are of immense value to this Nation, and our failure to adequately protect them against any contingency amounts virtually to sabotage. I hope that the House will pass this bill, for it will be consistent with the alertness that this body has many times manifested regarding our national resources and interests.

NATION-WIDE FOREST SURVEY

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, out in my State of Washington we are fortunate in having had the forest survey completed several years ago. But we are not satisfied to let the study rest there. We want the information kept up to date. The results of the original survey have been published by the Forest Service and can be found in the offices of most large lumber companies and public agencies. We consider the survey the only basic study of our forest resources available to us, and public and private agencies and individuals use it in all phases of forest planning.

To date 21 counties in the heavily timbered areas have been recruited to determine the change since the first survey some 10 years ago. These comparisons have proven even more enlightening than the first results, and have brought to light sharply the volume of depletion, the growth, and the acreage of land that is not restocking. Generally the comparisons show that we are making some gain in forest growth, but the rate is not fast enough. We must get our nonstocked land covered with trees, put our old growth stands in a growing condition, and strive to close the gap between current growth and drain.

The survey provides basic information needed in any sound forest policy, either public or private, and especially now in war times when the drain on the forests is extremely heavy, particularly in the high-quality timber required for aircraft and ship construction.

The bill should pass. Every Member of my delegation has the keenest interest in the matter.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the bill just passed at this point in the RECORD, and that all Members who wish to do so may have permission to extend their own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, this request is made to save time because there is no opposition to the bill and I hope unanimous consent will be granted the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3848) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to complete and keep current for the United States the forest survey authorized and directed by section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 699, 702; 16 U. S. C. 581h), said section is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed, under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State of the United States, and either through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making and keeping current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest land therein, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$750,000 annually to complete the initial survey authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the total appropriation of Federal funds under this section to complete the initial survey shall not exceed \$6,500,000. There is additionally authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$250,000 annually to keep the survey current."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 488 is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point on the bill just passed and that all Members who may desire to speak on the legislation have permission to revise and extend their own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

H. R. 3848

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, this legislation was introduced for the purpose of amending section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, commonly known as the McSweeney-McNary Act. The McSweeney-McNary Act, as many know, is oftentimes referred to as the charter for forest research in this country. Outside of the Clarke-McNary Act, in my opinion, more good has been accomplished under the McSweeney-McNary Act than any other piece of forest legislation. May I briefly recount the purposes of the act, which is made up of 10 sections.

Section 1 states the general purposes of the act.

Section 2 provides for research in forest management, with an authorization of \$1,000,000 per year.

Section 3 provides for the investigation of forest tree diseases, with an authorization of \$250,000 per year.

Section 4 provides for the investigation of forest insects, with an authorization of \$350,000 per year.

Section 5 provides for the investigation of forest wildlife, with an authorization of \$150,000 per year.

Section 6 provides for the investigation of forest fire weather, with an authorization of \$50,000 per year.

Section 7 provides for the investigation of forest range resources, with an authorization of \$275,000 per year.

Section 8 provides for an investigation of forest products, with an authorization of \$1,050,000 per year.

Section 9 provides for a Nation-wide survey of forest resources, limits the annual authorization to \$250,000 per year, and places a limit of \$3,000,000 on the total appropriation for the project.

Section 10 provides for forest economic investigations, with an authorization of \$250,000 per year.

In this legislation we are only concerned with section 9. Now, the objects of section 9 are four-fold:

First. An inventory of the area, location, and condition of forest lands, and the quantity, kind, and quality of the timber on the land.

Second. A determination of the rate of growth of our forests, by types, regions, and species.

Third. A determination of the rate at which our timber is being depleted by cutting and by fire, by insects, diseases, and so forth.

Fourth. A determination of the current and probable future requirements

for forest products for all purposes and uses.

In the beginning let me call your attention to the fact that section 9 is the only section that places a limitation on the total appropriation. While section 9 authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000 per year, a limitation of \$3,000,000 is placed on the total appropriation for the survey. The limitation has just about been reached. At the beginning of the year \$2,707,313 had been expended on the survey and the survey was approximately one-half completed.

The House Committee on Agriculture held complete hearings on the bill, which was introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. It appears from these hearings that some 300,000,000 acres of our total 630,000,000 forest acres have been covered by the survey. The survey was commenced in 1930 and continued until interrupted by the war, and the cost so far has been 1.6 cents per acre. Let me digress at this point to state that the survey has been of untold value to our war effort. The War Production Board has used the survey and the personnel connected with the survey for the purpose of locating the various species of timber for various purposes, such as aircraft and ship timber, and so forth, and in securing information on the rate of production and factors effecting production, why production was falling off, or was not increasing in places needed, and so forth. Had it not been for the survey the production of lumber for war purposes would have been greatly retarded.

The evidence before the committee is to the effect that it will take an additional \$3,500,000 to complete the survey, which will make a total cost of \$6,500,000. The evidence further shows that it will take \$250,000 per year to keep the survey current. Of course, the survey unless kept current would be of little or no value. The bill unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture increases the total authorization of \$3,000,000 contained in section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary bill to \$6,500,000 in order for the survey to be completed and authorizes \$250,000 per annum to keep the survey current. The bill as reported authorizes an annual appropriation of \$750,000 of the additional \$3,500,000, the evidence showing this amount can be used annually in completing the survey.

The importance of this legislation from the standpoint of the States is excellently stated by Mr. Joseph F. Kaylor, State forester of Maryland, who testified before the committee for the Association of State Foresters. Mr. Kaylor stated:

In many States, forestry departments are considered the keystone of the conservation arch. Yet, as things stand, State officials must attempt to build a structure without adequate architectural plans. The forest survey will supply facts and figures for such plans.

State forestry agencies are continuously asked to produce factual information for forest industries, especially when emergency arises, and high-grade products are in demand. Many of the 41 States which I represent here today do not have the facts

and figures to supply timber-using agencies, nor do they have this information to say definitely that we should or should not cut or remove what is very likely to be valuable growing stock that may be sacrificed in a very wasteful manner. State forestry departments have, therefore, been placed in the rather awkward position of discouraging additional development of forest industries for fear that new industries will remove much of the potential wood fiber, and thereby wreck havoc in existing industries now using products of the forest.

State forestry departments are charged with the protection of nearly 400,000,000 acres of forest land. I must admit, as a representative of the State foresters, that we do not have adequate data on which to submit State-wide forest fire protection plans based on a knowledge of conditions, costs, and an acceptable plan of action. This cannot be worked out until we know more about the basic conditions of our timberlands, such as the total stand of timber, condition of the growing stock, growth, and drain on the timber. We must have information upon which to establish forest transportation systems, the location of fire towers, and to determine administrative districts. It is also essential to indicate the ultrahigh hazard areas where intensive forest-fire protection is imperative.

As the agencies to whom our citizens look for information on forest products, the State foresters are continually called upon to make market studies, and similar investigations, but are faced with obsolete or inadequate information to form a basis for such activities.

Forest-type maps such as are developed by the forest survey should prove invaluable to other bureaus of the State conservation agencies. I refer to the assistance which could be rendered to game and fish authorities by supplying them with vegetative-cover maps to show what lands are best adapted to raising deer or quail and what the carrying capacity of these lands is at the time of the investigation. With the survey's facts and figures State foresters are in position to effectuate a Nation-wide flood control program in the uplands. I am thoroughly convinced that for every dollar spent for intensive fire protection and upstream engineering work, a greater return in flood control and prevention of soil erosion can be derived than from any other public expenditure.

To permit State officials to function as they should in the public interest, we hope that your committee will approve and authorize a continuation of the forest survey.

The value of the survey to the farmers of America was ably presented by Mr. Fred Breckman, Washington representative of the National Grange. Mr. Breckman stated:

I said one-third of our forest lands are in farm wood lots.

Our farm wood lots comprise about 185,000,000 acres, or an average of about 50 acres per farm. Between six and seven billion board feet of lumber is required annually by our farmers. In addition, vast quantities of fuel wood, posts, poles, and so forth, come from these wood lots. It is, therefore, important that they should be properly handled.

But before any natural resource can be intelligently managed, basic facts about it must be available. The forest survey is obtaining this information for both private and public forest lands of all kinds as a basis for sound programs and policies.

As we understand it, about one-half of the country's forests have been surveyed, and the appropriation made to conduct this work is nearly exhausted.

The National Grange has formally recommended the speedy completion of the forest

survey. The war has brought home the critical need for information on farm production, whether it be food, fiber, or lumber. Since the purpose of the forest-survey amendment which is now being considered is to authorize funds to complete the survey for the remainder of the country, we favor its enactment. Considerable funds are expended annually to obtain production data on farm crops other than timber, and we feel that more facts about the wood lots are needed for sound land-use management on farms.

Yes; the extension foresters have been of great help to a few farmers in managing their farm wood lots properly. They show them which trees to cut and many other things, and right now in a few places a marketing program is in effect under which the farmer is advised how to estimate the value of his timber. That is an important matter for the average farmer. A speculator or somebody like that may come around and say, "I will give you a thousand dollars for the timber on your place." The farmer, not having an accurate idea as to the value of the timber, might fall for that proposition, where if he had a chance to consult with somebody to make an intelligent estimate for him, that person might say, "Why, you can get a thousand dollars for half of it, and still have the rest." It is of great value to the farmer to get the right kind of information when he needs it.

This legislation was recommended by the Department of Agriculture, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and after full hearings and careful study, unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture. Moreover, it has the support of the United States Forestry Service, the American Forestry Association, the West Coast Timbermen's Association, the Association of State Foresters, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau.

The bill should pass.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture has spoken of the necessity for the pending bill. It is important that the House act favorably on H. R. 3848, and it is my belief that the Senate will concur in the passage of a measure intended to complete the survey of the forest resources of the United States. The forests in our country comprise about one-third of the land area, or more than 600,000,000 acres. It is a big task.

West Virginia, in company with other States, has not been embraced in the work done to date. There are approximately 10,000,000 forest acres in our State to be checked. The Monongahela National Forest of about 1,000,000 acres, and the George Washington National Forest, in part, are located in West Virginia. Approximately one-half of the forest lands, public and private, have been inventoried in the Nation. It is vital that the remaining work go forward at once, because the prosecution of this war has drained the timber supply of the Nation. We need to have information for the establishment of a basic forest policy.

In a statement in behalf of this bill, when a hearing was held before the Committee on Agriculture, December 7, 1943, I said:

After more than 300 years of settlement this country is still forced to rely on estimates or guesses about a national resource which

keeps numerous industries going and paying wages which support five to six million persons. In addition, woodlands help support 2,500,000 farm families. The Government spends millions to collect information on the production of soil crops other than timber, and I think the farmers are entitled to the same consideration regarding their woodlands which make up one-third of our commercial forest land.

Forest lands supply game with food and shelter and millions of Americans with opportunity for recreation. Forests conserve water and help prevent floods and erosion.

Forests are one of our most important renewable natural resources. They must be managed, not mined. This resource must be perpetuated and made secure for the people.

I would like to paraphrase my prepared statement at this point by saying that certain scientists and research experts in America today believe that it is very possible that within 40 or 50 years from now we will be thinking very definitely in terms of the production of fuels from wood products, and so I would like to attempt to reinforce what I have said here on the other values of forest products from the standpoint of a possible source of fuel in the future.

To set up this type of program we must make it perpetuating, and we must bring it to the people in a manner which will cause it to be secure. To set up policies and programs to do this requires authentic information such as the forest survey is obtaining on the extent, location, and condition of forest land and the timber on it, the rate of depletion, and the present and prospective requirements of the country for the forest products which we know will be increasingly used.

America, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, is a rich nation, but we cannot expect our resources, particularly forest in nature, to continue to supply a nation at war and during the reconstruction period when peace has come again if we indiscriminately cut the trees from the land without laying down a pattern for scientific renewal of our reserves. This survey will return threefold the money necessary to carry it forward.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks on the floor of the House on March 23 regarding the need for forest research I touched briefly on this survey. It is progressing too slowly and unless this amendment is passed the study will have to stop in another year or so, with the country only half covered, because the funds authorized to start the survey will all have been appropriated. This situation arises not because of any inefficient use of the funds, but clearly on account of the magnitude of the job. I am told that the 300,000,000 acres already covered has cost less than 2 cents per acre.

This survey obtains information on the area and condition of forest land, volume and growth of the timber, and the requirements of the wood-using industries for raw materials from the forests. Such facts are essential for the sound development and utilization of a region's forest resources. Unfortunately they are not available for the Central State because the Forest Survey has not covered it.

In regions such as the South which have been studied, excellent use has been made of the findings in determining the supply of critical timber for war purposes and in adjusting industrial development to the capacity of the land to

mittee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. NYE (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays, 38, as follows:

YEAS—28

Aiken	Eastland	Robertson
Bailey	George	Russell
Ball	Gillette	Smith
Brooks	Hawkes	Stewart
Buck	Holman	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	McKellar	Tydings
Byrd	Nye	Weeks
Chandler	O'Daniel	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Radcliffe	
Clark, Mo.	Revercomb	

NAYS—38

Andrews	Ellender	O'Mahoney
Austin	Ferguson	Overton
Bankhead	Gerry	Shipstead
Barkley	Green	Taft
Bilbo	Jackson	Thomas, Idaho
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Burton	La Follette	Vandenberg
Butler	McClellan	Wagner
Caraway	McFarland	Wherry
Connally	Maloney	Wiley
Cordon	Maybank	Willis
Danaher	Mead	Wilson
Downey	Murdock	

NOT VOTING—30

Bone	Hill	Reed
Bridges	Johnson, Calif.	Reynolds
Capper	Kilgore	Scrugham
Chavez	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Davis	Lucas	Tobey
Glass	McCarran	Truman
Guffey	Millikin	Wallgren
Gurney	Moore	Walsh, Mass.
Hatch	Murray	Walsh, N. J.
Hayden	Pepper	White

So the motion to reconsider was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]

has called my attention to what appears to have been a mistake made during consideration of this measure. I shall ask him to make an announcement regarding it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be amended in section 4 by striking out the word "or" and inserting the word "and", so that the section which is to be limited will read "Made and colored in imitation of the red cross", instead of "Made or colored."

That amendment was made in one place in the bill which was before the Senate, but by accident was omitted to be made in another place. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be so amended before being transmitted again to the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I do not doubt that the Senator's purpose is entirely good, but the Senate has just declined to reconsider the bill. The House could make any necessary amendments by way of corrections, I should think. If we reconsider the bill, it is reconsidered.

Mr. TAFT. However, after a bill has been passed, I do not think it is beyond the power of the Senate by unanimous consent to make a minor corrective amendment which does not in any way change the action of the Senate theretofore taken.

Mr. CONNALLY. But in order to do that, the Senate must reconsider the bill by unanimous consent.

Mr. TAFT. I do not wish to ask for reconsideration of the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope the Senator will withdraw his request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas object?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am endeavoring to have the Senator from Ohio withdraw his request.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from Texas will object if I do not withdraw my request, I withdraw it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not say that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio withdraws his request.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4559, the Navy Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is it intended to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill this afternoon, or is it intended merely to make the bill the order of business for the next session of the Senate?

Mr. OVERTON. I desire to have the bill made the unfinished business, and to have it taken up tomorrow without delay.

However, before we proceed any further, I wish to say that I hope to have a record vote on the bill, for certain reasons which I shall explain tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I wish to state that I hope there will be a fair attendance at the session of the Senate tomorrow, and that we can proceed without unnecessary interruptions or addresses to the consideration of this bill. I desire to ask for a record vote. Tomorrow some important hearings are scheduled on the river and harbor bill, and I should like to have the Senate conclude consideration of the Navy Department appropriation bill as speedily as possible. It is very necessary that the Congress act upon it without delay.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope there will be a fair attendance of Senators at the session of the Senate tomorrow, and that we can proceed to dispose of the bill promptly, under all the circumstances.

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT OF JUNE 7, 1924—FOREST PERPETUATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 45) to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), which was, on page 2, line 6, after the word "act", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, \$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am authorized by the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The amendment is satisfactory to the proponents of the bill. Therefore, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nomination of several postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Foreign Service.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Foreign Service nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert J. Carson, to be ensign.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified of the confirmation of the postmaster nominations.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Malcolm F. Schoeffel, to be rear admiral, for temporary service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gordon Rowe, to be commodore, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Fleet Air, Quonset Point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of nominations made today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 25, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 24 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Egypt.

R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Paul R. Leake, of Woodland, Calif., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 28, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif. (Reappointment.)

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Byron B. Harlan, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, vice Leo Calvin Crawford, term expired.

Joseph F. Deeb, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan. (Mr. Deeb is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires April 24, 1944.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Harold K. Claypool, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, vice Charles H. Sisson, deceased.

William M. Lindsay, of Kansas, to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas. (Mr. Lindsay is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired April 12, 1944.)

George A. Wright, of Montana, to be United States marshal for the district of Montana, vice William W. Crawford, recess appointment expired August 5, 1939.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captains

First Lt. Hugh Mullan, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 5, 1944.

First Lt. Joseph Davis Lea, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 14, 1944.

First Lt. Vince Moseley, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 25, 1944.

First Lt. William Richard Corcoran, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 31, 1944.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lt. Col. Herman James Lambert, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 13, 1944.

Lt. Col. James Barrett Mockbee, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 22, 1944.

Lt. Col. Page Purnell Albert Chesser, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 29, 1944.

To be major

Capt. H. Beecher Dierdorff, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 27, 1944.

PHARMACY CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. William Clarence Williams, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from May 6, 1944.

CHAPLAINS

To be captains

Chaplain (First Lt.) Kenneth Malcolm Sowers, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from May 8, 1944.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Walton Garrett Sugg, Jr., United States Army (temporary major), with rank from May 15, 1944.

Chaplain (First Lt.) John Michael Hughes, United States Army (temporary captain), with rank from May 23, 1944.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Verne Henry Warner, United States Army (temporary captain), with rank from May 23, 1944.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

FOREIGN SERVICE

TO BE A CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

J. Rives Childs

TO BE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Philip D. Sprouse
Francis L. Spalding
Walter C. Dowling
Max Waldo Bishop
John L. Bankhead
L. Randolph Higgs

IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

To be a rear admiral, to rank from July 15, 1943

Malcolm F. Schoeffel

To be a commodore, to continue while serving as commander Fleet Air, Quonset Point

Gordon Rowe

COAST GUARD

TO BE ENSIGN, TO RANK FROM DATE OF OATH

Robert J. Carson

POSTMASTERS

IOWA

Myrtle B. Stark, Boxholm.
Marie Dougherty, Dougherty.
Cyrus V. Nordblom, Harcourt.
Ida Kelly, Harpers Ferry.
Albert N. Wendel, Meservey.
Richard E. Russell, Mingo.
William Bowers, Runnells.

LOUISIANA

Lucie L. Dugas, Bellerose.
Beatrice J. Jacobs, Edgard.
Willie Pennington Foster, Georgetown.
Raoul Meche, Krotz Springs.
Cyprien D. Trahan, Maurice.
Elsie L. Goings, Mount Hermon.
DeLuxe Thibodeaux, Morse.
Ermina M. Serpas, St. Bernard.

MARYLAND

Amos H. Wyatt, Maryland.

MONTANA

August Cor, Black Eagle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mary A. Willey, Fremont.

NORTH CAROLINA

Katie E. Kellihan, Cerro Gordo.
Blanche W. Poole, McAdenville.

OKLAHOMA

G. Ben Grigsby, Sapulpa.

WASHINGTON

Harry C. Egbert, Easton.
Nancy J. Stidham, Mossyrock.
Sydney Moon, Pacific Beach.

Appendix

Forest Fire Protection

SPEECH
OF

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1944

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 45 is to increase the authorization for cooperative forest-fire protection on non-Federal lands, as provided for under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, to \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year 1945 with gradual annual increases up to \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

The Clarke-McNary law authorizes Federal participation on a matching basis with the States and landowners in protecting State and privately owned lands from forest fires. Forty-two States are cooperating in this program, which involves 428,000,000 acres or 70 percent of all forest lands. About two-thirds of these acres are now under organized protection, while one-third is without protection due primarily to lack of funds. Last year nearly 200,000 fires occurred on these lands, burning over 31,000,000 acres, and causing damages conservatively estimated at about \$44,000,000. This needless national loss can and should be reduced. To withhold the funds needed to meet the forest-fire problem is false economy.

The authorization under the act set up in 1924 at \$2,500,000 was based on a much lower appraisal of fire protection needs than is now considered essential. Based on a pre-war estimate, it will cost at least \$18,000,000 a year to do an adequate protection job.

The States and landowners cooperating in the project are now contributing more than half that amount and they ask and believe that the Federal Government should contribute the other half or \$9,000,000. Due to the wide public benefits derived from forests, this would be a wise expenditure of public funds and will pay handsome dividends. It would represent a Federal expenditure of only a little over 2 cents an acre.

This bill has the effect of bringing the Clarke-McNary Act up to date. Under this act the States and the owners of privately owned forest land must match in each State the Federal expenditure for fire protection. At the time that the Clarke-McNary Act was passed in 1934 and for some time thereafter State and private expenditures were less than the \$2,500,000 authorization. State cooperation, however, has increased rapidly in recent years and for the fiscal year 1943 State and private expenditures increased to something over \$9,000,000. Total Fed-

eral expenditures for the fiscal year 1943 were \$6,300,000.

When the bill was under consideration by the House Committee on Agriculture it was stated by the Forest Service that they were not immediately prepared to expend up to \$9,000,000. The committee, therefore, amended the bill to provide that the amount authorized should be stepped up gradually from \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for each year thereafter.

There are some who might raise the question as to why the Federal Government should participate in a program of fire protection for State and privately owned forests. That question, as far as the matter of policy is concerned, was settled by the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act, but it might be well at this time to briefly summarize why the Federal Government is justified in participating in this program.

In the first place, fires which originate in private or State forests cannot be confined there. They greatly endanger adjacent national forests. In the second place, the public has a great interest in our forests, no matter under what character of ownership they are held. The protection of our forest resources is a matter of national concern. The destruction of valuable timber, whether privately or publicly owned, means the loss of a great national resource which cannot be replaced for many years, and which may never be replaced. In the third place, protection of forests is tied up with soil and water conservation, including navigation, water power, and irrigation. Forest-fire protection is intimately related to the prevention of floods and soil erosion. Then, again, forestry is tied up with wildlife conservation and with the development of recreational facilities.

Furthermore, most of the fires which start on privately owned land are started by people who have gone on the land for recreational and similar purposes. This constitutes a hazard for which the landowner, when subject thereto, should not be held entirely responsible.

This legislation met with the unanimous approval of the House Committee on Agriculture. It was recommended by the Special Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, which made a thorough investigation of our forest resources a few years ago. It has the support of conservation and forestry organizations everywhere and of the Association of State Foresters. No one appeared before the Committee on Agriculture in opposition to this measure and I have heard no opposition anywhere. The passage of this measure will mark a great step forward in conservation of our forest resources.

Court Martial of Polish Soldiers of Jewish Faith

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN LESINSKI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1944

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Wednesday, April 26, appears a statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN], regarding the court martial of certain Polish soldiers of Jewish faith who were A. W. O. L., saying "I arise today to call upon the Polish Government in exile to remove certain officers of the Polish Army who are responsible for the court martial of 30 Jewish soldiers."

The gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] has misrepresented the entire affair, and I am asking unanimous consent to insert at this point a statement made by a special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor of London, and also an article by the Associated Press, a statement of the Polish Ambassador in London. I am also asking unanimous consent to place in the RECORD, at this point, a copy of a letter written by the Ambassador of Poland in Washington to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my own remarks:

BRITISH QUIET AS POLISH ARMY TRIES JEWS
(By E. Berg Holt)

LONDON, April 28.—A statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the House of Commons to the effect that he is convinced the Polish Government is doing "everything possible" to eradicate anti-Semitism in the Polish armed forces, is regarded here as definite intimation that the British Government categorically refuses to intervene further in connection with the trials for desertion of a number of Jewish soldiers from the Polish Army.

By implication, it is apparent that the British Government will take a similar position regarding 25 Ukrainian White Russians, accused of the same offense.

Regarding the Jews, the British standpoint is understood to be that they had ample opportunity to transfer to the British Army and that, in fact, two groups of Jewish soldiers, numbering 207 in all, had actually been allowed to do so. To have allowed the possibility of transfers to stay open indefinitely would, in the opinion of military experts, be prejudicial to discipline, since it would enable Jewish soldiers to demand transfers whenever they had real or fancied grievances against either their comrades or officers.

While it is denied that anti-Semitism exists in the Polish armed forces, many influential members of the Polish-Jewish community consider, in the words of Dr. Emanuel Scherer, Socialist member of the Polish

National Council, that "Polish Jews should stay in the Polish Army."

Dr. Scherer added that the Polish Army is the "army of our country" and "we have to fight anti-Semitism wherever it appears by staying to fight it and not—as anti-Semites themselves would wish—by leaving any one of the institutions of our country."

While no figures are available as to the actual number of Jews in the Polish Army, Polish authorities declare those who have asked for a transfer are a comparatively small proportion of the whole. They add that some of those who have just been sentenced, deserted as long ago as 1940, and do not appear to have made any effort to join the British Army in the interim.

JEW COMMISSIONED

An official Polish statement published here avers that "in the last 6 months 37 Jews were commissioned—a comparatively large proportion, considering the number of Jews serving in the Polish Army. Nine Jews were promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 3 to captain.

During the war 2 Jews have received the Virtute Militari, the highest Polish war decoration, 26 the Cross of Valor, and 3 the Cross of Merit. During his recent inspection of the Polish corps on the Italian front, Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army under the exiled government, personally decorated 2 Jewish commandos of a Polish commando unit.

The official statement admits, on the other hand, that "six cases of alleged offenses against Jewish soldiers are now being investigated." It added that "during the court martial other cases of offenses were reported by defendants. * * * These cases will be investigated and offenders duly tried."

PROTEST MEETINGS

Despite these explanations, great excitement has been caused by the incidents. Mass protest meetings have been held. A deputation of Jewish clothing workers went to Downing Street on April 22 and left a letter urging the British Prime Minister to intervene.

By comparison, the case of the Ukrainian and White Russian deserters has attracted much less attention here. Moscow's Pravda, however, published a two-column article on the subject from its London correspondent on April 23. The statement in Pravda was to the effect that one of the deserters had had his arm broken by a Polish noncommissioned officer was denied by the soldier concerned when interviewed by a representative of the London Daily Herald.

Whereas a majority of the Jews in the recent trials are from Poland, the Ukrainians, and White Russians came from the Argentine to join the Polish forces. The fact that all those who have been tried have expressed a desire to fight Hitler gives rise to hope that the regrettable incidents will result in a closing of ranks and greater willingness to cooperate on both sides.

POLISH AMBASSADOR HITS ANTI-SEMITISM

LONDON, April 28.—Speaking at Bristol, England, Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to Britain, said charges that anti-Semitism was condoned in the Polish forces "are entirely untrue and deeply resented."

Anti-Semitism would not be tolerated anywhere in the Polish movement, he said, "and any cases of Jew baiting brought to the notice of authorities will be severely punished."

APRIL 27, 1944.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CELLER: Your letter of April 24 reached me on the 25th, sometime after I had read its text in the New York

Times, where you had previously sent it for publication.

May I draw your attention to a special correspondence from London in the issue of the New York Times of April 26, page 10, in which excerpts from an official statement by the Polish Government were published, which, in my opinion, supply answers to some of the points raised by you in your letter concerning alleged anti-Semitism in the Polish forces. That official Polish statement brings out the following points:

1. The sentences imposed upon the defendants were strictly in conformity with the penal military code of Poland applicable to all soldiers in the Polish Army, irrespective of their race or creed. It was therefore mandatory to apply the laws of this code in this special case, no discrimination being possible. However, you will note that the actual carrying out of some of the sentences may be indefinitely suspended, depending on the good will and future good behavior of these soldiers.

I should like to add that in judging this special case the court martial showed leniency, inasmuch as it did not apply the maximum penalties applicable to soldiers deserting in time of war.

2. The statement of the Polish Government clearly indicates that an investigation of cases of offenses against Jewish soldiers over a period of the past several months is being conducted and that eventual offenders will be brought to trial. This part of the statement should convince you that, contrary to your accusation, there is no attempt on the part of the Polish authorities "to whitewash the culprits."

3. Furthermore, it has been ascertained that the great majority of our Polish-Jewish soldiers desire to continue to serve in the Polish armed forces without complaints.

4. In the past 6 months the number of Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army who have been commissioned and distinguished with high military decorations for valor, proves that there is no anti-Semitic discrimination in the Polish Army.

I take exception to your totally unfounded accusation that the Jewish soldiers in our Army were victimized because of their religion. Throughout our history the Polish Nation has invariably shown the highest degree of religious tolerance. Poland's record is entirely free from religious persecution. The great majority of Jewish citizens who for centuries came to settle in Poland, did so mostly to escape persecutions in other European countries. This amply proves the irrefutable fact of Poland's traditional religious and racial tolerance.

If you had taken the trouble to verify the facts, you would know that there is an adequate number of Army chaplains of Jewish faith in our Army, and that every facility has always been given to our Polish soldiers of Jewish faith to follow the rites of their cult and to celebrate their religious feast days.

If you had taken the trouble to pass in review the statements issued by the Polish Government relating to our Jewish citizens in the course of this war, and the numerous initiatives it has taken, calling for United Nations action in defense of the Jewish people—you would undoubtedly arrive at the conclusion that the Polish Government and the Polish Nation have been and are actively working to save the Jewish people and that they are decidedly not anti-Semitic. It is therefore an injustice to accuse them of racialism, or of any other form of intolerance.

The Polish people and the Jews of Poland are closely knit in their common fight against the racialism, inhumanity, intolerance, and barbarism of German Naziism. An ever closer understanding is developing between them as a result of common suffering.

The Polish and the Jewish peoples are going through the most tragic period in their

history. It is an unjustifiable wrong at this time to take advantage of regrettable isolated incidents or personal quarrels among individual soldiers of an army in order to accuse an entire army, a nation, or its government of mass tendencies of which they are not guilty.

Very truly yours,

J. CIECHANOWSKI,
Ambassador of Poland.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the struggle for independence which the Polish Nation carried on since Poland was partitioned between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the Jews, alongside the Poles, took an active part in those struggles. In the Polish legions—which fought in the ranks of the Napoleonic armies the name of Col. Berek Joselewicz, a great Jewish fighter, gloriously highlights the pages of Poland's history. In the heroic struggles against czarism in 1830, 1831, 1863, 1905, and through the bloody struggle of World War No. 1, Jewish names were inseparable from the Polish names on the lists of heroes of those struggles and of their victims.

In this war during the short but costly military campaign in Poland in September 1939, the Jews fought arm in arm with their Polish cocitizens wherever blood was shed. Many instances of Jewish heroism were rewarded by decorations and other forms of recognition by the Polish high command. During the now historical siege of Warsaw the Jews defended the Polish capital and certain sectors of Warsaw were manned by Jewish workers exclusively.

As in battle the Jews of Poland shared the fate of other Poles in the persecutions in which the conquerors indulged. When over a million and a half Poles were deported deep into the Russian Provinces of Siberia and Kazakstan, there was a fair percentage of Jews among the most unhappy deportees. In the latter part of 1941, when on the basis of an agreement between the late Polish leader, General Sikorski, and Marshal Stalin, a Polish army was to be formed on the soil of Russia, the Russian authorities were quick in trying to separate the Poles from their Jewish cocitizens. As early as January 14, 1942, the Russian authorities have forbidden the Polish Jews to enter the Polish Army, but so overwhelming was the will of the Jewish youth to fight the common German enemy in the Polish ranks, that despite most incredible difficulties which were put in their way by the Russians, several thousand Jews entered Polish military ranks.

When the Polish Army under General Anders was forced by Marshal Stalin's personal order to leave Russia and to leave every Jewish citizen within the borders of Russia, the Polish military authorities, upon heartbreaking insistence of the Jewish soldiers, literally smuggled out of Russia 4,000 Polish soldiers of Jewish faith, mostly under assumed names. But as soon as those 4,000 soldiers reached safety from the dreaded Ogpu and took stations in Iran—Persia—and Irak, within 5 months their number decreased to exactly one-half, because over 2,000 Jewish soldiers left the Polish ranks and tried by every

[PUBLIC LAW 296—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 189—2D SESSION]

[S. 45]

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566), is amended to read as follows:

“That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$9,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act: *Provided*, That the appropriation under this authorization shall not exceed \$6,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, \$7,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and \$8,300,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.”

Approved May 5, 1944.

